CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

A MONUMENT FOR THE SOLDIERS

A monument for the soldiers!
And what will ye build it of?
Can ye build it of marble, or brass, or bronze,
Outlasting the Soldier's love?
Can ye glorify it with legends
As grand as their blood hath writ,
From the inmost shrine of this land of thine
To the utmost verge of it?

And the answer came: We would build it
Out of our hopes made sure,
And out of our purest prayers and tears,
And out of our faith secure;
We would build it out of the great white truths
Their death hath sanctified,
And the sculptured forms of the men in arms,
And their faces ere they died.

And what heroic figures
Can the sculptor carve in stone?
Can the marble breast be made to bleed,
And the marble lips to moan?
Can the marble brow be fevered?
And the marble eyes be graved
To look their last, as the flag floats past,
On the country they have saved?

And the answer came: The figures
Shall be all fair and brave,
And, as befitting, as pure and white
As the stars above their grave!
The marble lips, and breast and brow
Whereon the laurel lies,
Bequeath us right to guard the flight
Of the old flag in the skies!

A monument for the soldiers!
Built of a people's love,
And blazoned and decked and panoplied
With the hearts she built it of!
And see that ye build it stately,
In pillar and niche and gate,
And high in pose as the souls of those
It would commemorate!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

AN APPENDICITIS CASE.

Poker Johnson got a droopin' in a most peculiar way,
Sot around the jag emperiums half a sleepin' every day;
Didn't have a durned ambition nor a impulse 'cept to snooze
An' occasionally brighten his vitality with booze.
When we'd ask about the trouble he would say he didn't know
What the dickens was the ailment a collapsin' of him so,
An' his woman got oneasy that he'd fly the mortal track—
Got a askin' other wimmen if she'd look all right in black.

Dr. Slaughter diagnossed him, but he couldn't quite decide
What disease he'd ort to call it, so he sent to Telluride
Fur a medico to hold a consultation on the case
An' endeavor to diskiver what had knocked Poke off his base.
In their skilled deliberations they agreed without a doubt
That his uniform appendix was a knockin' of him out,
An' to place him in position fur to hold a cinch on life
They would have to go prospectin' fur the trouble with the knife.

Not a havin' anesthetics, they jest filled him full o' booze
Till his sensitiveness vanished in a paralytic snooze,
An' they both was somewhat startled when they laid his innards bare
Fur to find that the appendix they was huntin' wasn't there!
Then they thought it was his liver, an' they tuk a peep at that,
But 'twas healthy, an' his heart was not degeneratin' fat,
An' they monkeyed with his stomach an' the organs 'round about,
But they couldn't find no ailment that demanded cuttin' out.

When the coroner come over fur to sit on what was left
Of the mangled late lamented, an' to sort o' feel the heft
Of the evidence submitted, he had deemed it wise to bring
A medicinary expert to investigate the thing.
After hearin' all the symptoms an' a lookin' 'round inside
Of the physical construction of the corpse he testified
That the trouble was spring fever, an' he'd lost what life he had
Through a brace of ancient butchers chasin' up a modern fad.
—Denver Post.

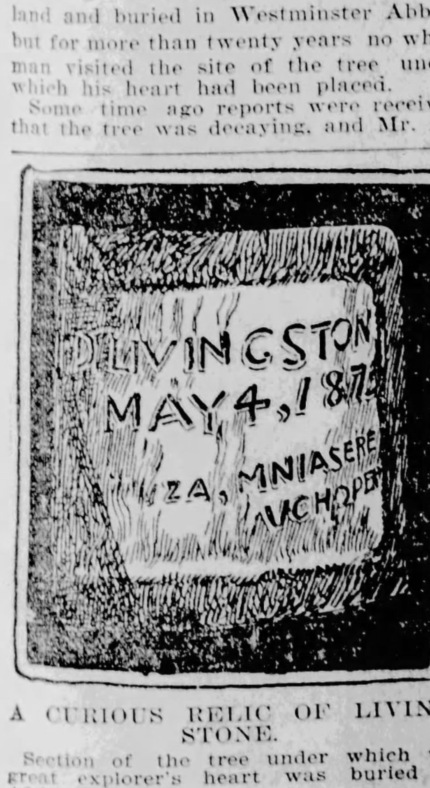
Miscellany.

STRANGE RELIC OF DR. LIVINGSTONE

The Royal Geographical society has just received a remarkable relic of Dr. Livingstone. When the great explorer died at Chitambo, south of Lake Bangweolo, the natives opened his body, removed his heart and placed it in a tin box, which they buried under a large tree. An inscription was cut on the tree, and the Royal Geographical society sent subsidies to the native chiefs to preserve the sanctity of the spot.

Livingstone's body was sent to England and buried in Westminster Abbey, but for more than twenty years no white man visited the site of the tree under which his heart had been placed.

Some time ago reports were received that the tree was decaying, and Mr. Alfred Sharpe, commissioner to the British Central Africa Protectorate, recommended its felling. This was done and the section containing the inscription was forwarded to England.



A CURIOUS RELIC OF LIVINGSTONE.

Section of the tree under which the great explorer's heart was buried in Africa.

All that now remains of the inscription is "Dr. Livingstone, May 4, 1873. . . . Za Mniasere Uchopere."
—London Graphic.

The Old, Old Story.

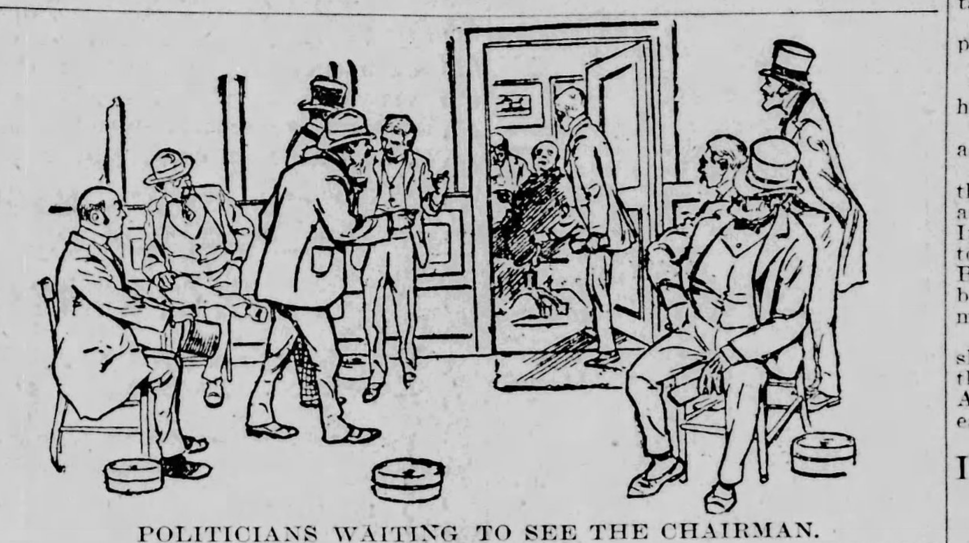
Wife—I just learned to-day that you have been seen frequenting a downtown saloon of late. Is there any truth in the report?

Husband—Why—er, certainly not, my dear. This is the second time to-day that my attention has been called to the man who looks enough like me to be my twin brother.—Chicago Record.

MANAGING A CAMPAIGN

The Enormous Burden of National Committee Chairmen.

"Of all the jobs I ever tackled this one is the worst," said Mark A. Hanna to a friend, in the heat of the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hanna was conversant with shipping and managing street railroad properties. He had employed men on an extensive scale and participated in big financial deals, but none of these things, according to his own account, was so nerve racking as the task of controlling an organization which extended over 45 states, and which had to be perfected and practically abandoned in four months.



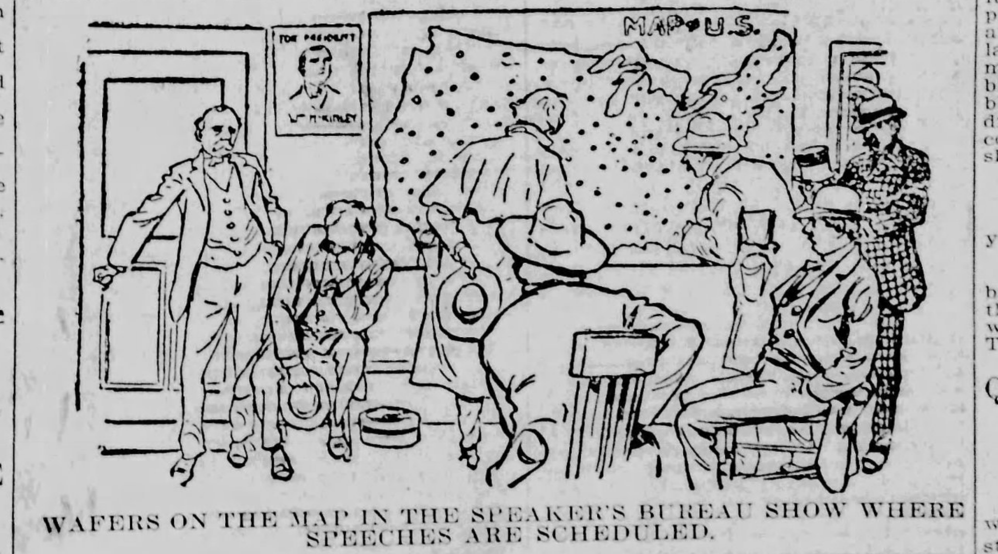
POLITICIANS WAITING TO SEE THE CHAIRMAN.

This year the Republican organization will be even more extensive than last and the Democratic campaign committee will have to be prepared to dominate and control an organization which is in touch with three party workers in every voting precinct in 45 states.

The headquarters of a national campaign committee must, of necessity, be almost as extensive as a big railroad's executive offices, since room must be afforded for half a dozen different sets of employes, besides suites for the various committee officials. In 1896 Chairmen Hanna and Jones were provided with large, airy rooms, both in New York and Chicago, but in 1892 it was different, Chairman Carter of the Republicans being content with a hall bedroom for an office and Chairman Harrity of the Democrats faring little better.

In a sense, the "press bureau" is next in importance to the chairman's headquarters, since through it the reporters and correspondents are furnished with such news as the committee wishes to give out.

This bureau, however, is only a small part of the committee's machinery for the distribution of correct political gospel. The bureau's relations are mainly with the telegraphic news associations, the metropolitan papers and the special correspondents. The country journals are fed with political news through the medium of the big patent inside publishing houses and the concerns which supply "plate matter," copy for the "patents" and the "plates" being furnished by an editorial staff employed especially for that purpose. Often the "plates" and sometimes the "patents" are furnished to the papers at the committee's expense.



WAFERS ON THE MAP IN THE SPEAKER'S BUREAU SHOW WHERE SPEECHES ARE SCHEDULED.

But both press bureau and plate matter department sink into insignificance compared with the "document" mill. It is the function of this department, which employs a writing and editorial staff of its own, to compile, print and distribute the leaflets, the tracts, the pamphlets, the handbooks and the posters which campaign committees invariably and perhaps rightly consider of such vast importance. Different committees conduct their document mills differently, of course; as a rule most wastefully, so far as the manufacturing goes, though this was not the case on the part of the Republicans in 1896. The genius in charge of the document printing that year conducted the department on strictly business principles, even to so arranging the size of pages in the various documents and the number of pages in each that sheets of paper 33x46 inches in size could be used without waste and documents of any given number could be packed for shipment in cases of certain standard sizes, also without waste. These may seem like minor matters, but even the layman will understand otherwise when the statement is made that in 1892 the Republicans put out upwards of 100 million separate documents—more than one and a third for every man, woman and child in the United States—at a cost for printing of almost $200,000, and nearly as much more for distribution.

Intimately connected with the document mill, of course, is the bureau or department which prepares political reading matter for voters who have not mastered English—the Finns and the Magyars, the Scandinavians and the Bohemians, the Italians, the Poles and all the rest of the European contingent.

It has commonly, though not always, been considered good committee practice to issue translations into almost every European language of nearly all the documents got out in English, and the troubles of the functionary who has to look after this job are simply indescribable. To begin with, he is generally and of necessity ignorant of the languages into which the documents are to be translated, and therefore quite incompetent to judge the ability of those whom he has to engage as translators of their work when it is finished. His only safety lies in engaging two persons familiar with each of the "unknown tongues" into which the matter is to be done. One of these he intrusts with the translation; the other examines it carefully when finished to see that no error has been committed.

Press bureau, plate department, document mill and the art and poetry divisions are naturally in control of the committee secretary, generally and on principle a much overworked man. The committee's statistician, who is generally figuring and making tabulations of previous votes from morning to night, is also a subordinate of the secretary.

Leaving out the chairman and possibly the treasurer, the functionary in charge of the speaker's bureau sees more grief probably, than any other committee official, and his department is one of the heavier committee expenses. There are always hundreds of real and alleged orators in touch with the committee. The more effective speakers generally give their services to the party from a sense of loyalty, and because they know that political promotion lies that way, but nearly all draw expense money and the majority, pretty poor speakers as a rule, draw salaries; not large individually, but sometimes almost treasure breaking in the aggregate.

All these departments employ typewriters and stenographers, and clerks and messengers in numbers. Many of the clerks are employed because of political pull, but the stenographers and typewriters get their jobs on their merits.

Of course money in wads and rolls and bags is needed to keep the committee departments mentioned and others of which there is no room to speak, in operation, and the real storm center of every national compaign committee is the treasurer's office. How he gets his cash nobody but himself ever knows in full and there is no doubt at all that he and his collectors—more often than not political stars of the first water—are driven to their wits' ends to gather the needful. Presidential candidates themselves have rarfely made heavy contributions, for the reason, among others, that they have rarely been able to do so.

The chairman generally has more to do with the raising of campaign funds than the treasurer, and the writing of impassioned appeals to tardy contributors has occupied half the time of more than one committee head. The chairman is also generally a member, ex-officio, of all the committee's subcommittees, which vary in number and scope, of course, from campaign to campaign, but which rarely number less than half a dozen and rarely meet less frequently than once a day. He is also of necessity in close touch with the committee's secret service work—in fact, he is generally the only man on the committee who knows all its ins and outs.

SHE IS NOW 71, BUT AMBITIOUS

New York Commercial-Advertiser.

An energetic woman is Mrs. Catherine V. Waite, of Chicago, who, for 50 years has been teacher, farmer, author, real estate dealer, contractor and lecturer, and now, in her 71st year thinks of entering the legal profession. She owns 1,000 horses, 1,000 acres of land, and a big block of Chicago real estate, but feels that she should do something to earn a living. Her husband will be taken into partnership, and the firm will be established in Denver. She is going to Colorado, because there a woman is eligible to hold office and the "atmosphere is made for both man and woman."

"I am not going to run for congress, but I am going to have a voice in creating the government that taxes my property," she said.

Quicksilver Finds in Texas.

The quicksilver finds in Brewster county, Texas, have already proved the most extensive in the United States.

MARRIED A HUSBAND TO GO TO PARIS

Washington Star.

A well-known official of the War department, who related this little story, declares that it is really true. The parties concerned are both clerks in the department mentioned; at least, one of them is, while the other was, up to a few days ago.

It seems that very recently a popular young man of the Northwest was invited to a card party. Among other guests he met for the first time was a young lady, unusually pretty, if not beautiful, and unquestionably attractive. For a few fleeting moments he chanced to be her partner at one of the tables. A great deal may happen during a brief period, however. While the cards were being dealt the conversation was directed toward the Paris Exposition, and the young lady remarked:

"I would marry anybody who would take me to Paris for the exposition."

"Do you mean that?" inquired her card partner.

"I most certainly do," was the reply.

"I am going to Paris," then announced her partner; "will you marry me?"

"Why, of course," was the laughing agreement.

The bell at the end of the table rang, the parties changed seats, and the little affair was apparently a thing of the past. It chanced that the young man was asked to escort the young lady home that night. Before reaching her residence details had been arranged and they were actually married the following day.

Some of her female "friends" say that she is sorry now because she has found that she does not like him so very much. At all events, they are going to Paris early in June.

INNER TUBES NOW EASILY INSERTED

Bicycle riders who use double tube tires will find the invention shown in the illustration a very useful article to aid in the insertion of the inner tube in the shoe. Louis Baebler, of St. Louis, Mo., is the inventor of this device, which he describes as a curved rod, to one end of which is attached the end of the inner tube in such a manner that it will fold over the rod as the two are forced into the tire. The overlapping of the tube around the rod will tend to maintain the former in its proper position and prevent it from twisting, as it is apt to do when pulled through by a cord. In forming the attachment between rod and tube the latter is folded over the end of the former, and held in place by a tubular thimble. When the tube is in place the thimble is removed, allowing the rod to be drawn out, which operation is easily accomplished on account of its tapering shape.—Chicago News.

TUBE INSERTER FOR PNEUMATIC TIRES.

Another Dead Loss.

"Mrs. Miggleton made a grave mistake yesterday."

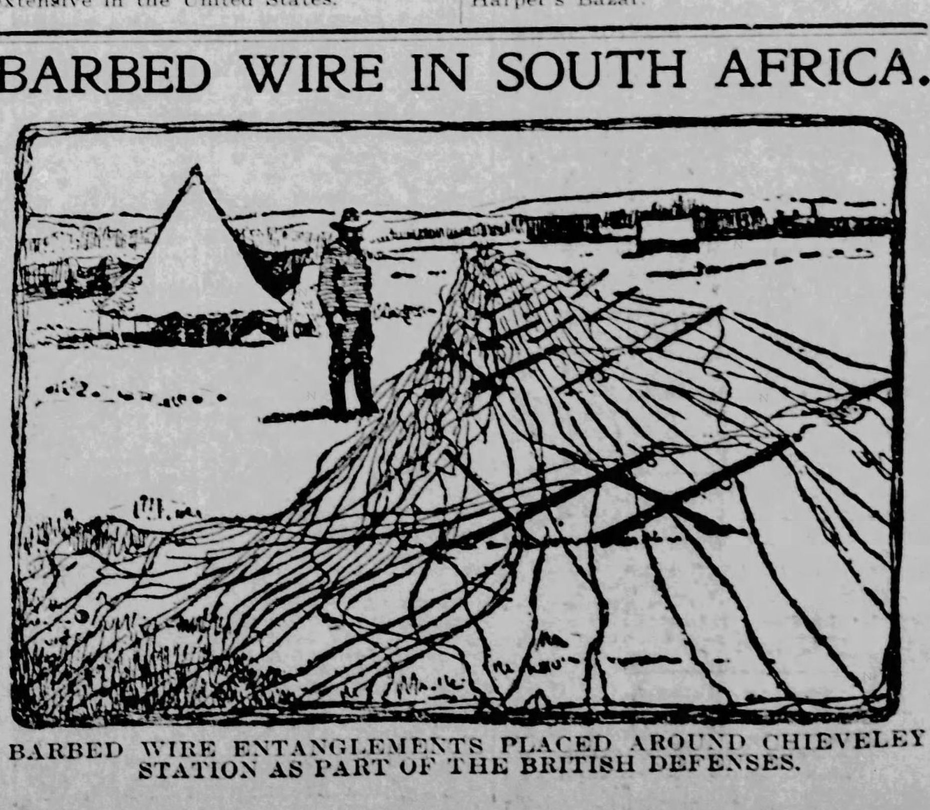
"How was that?"

"She ordered a tombstone for her husband who died, but absent mindedly had the name of one of those from whom she was divorced carved on it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who recalled a whole issue of postage stamps because her portrait on them represented her as looking too girlish, has given her approval to the bas-relief here published, which is designed for the coin of the realm. Wilhelmina is not yet twenty. The illustration is taken from Harper's Bazar.

BARBED WIRE IN SOUTH AFRICA.



BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS PLACED AROUND CHIEVELEY STATION AS PART OF THE BRITISH DEFENSES.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

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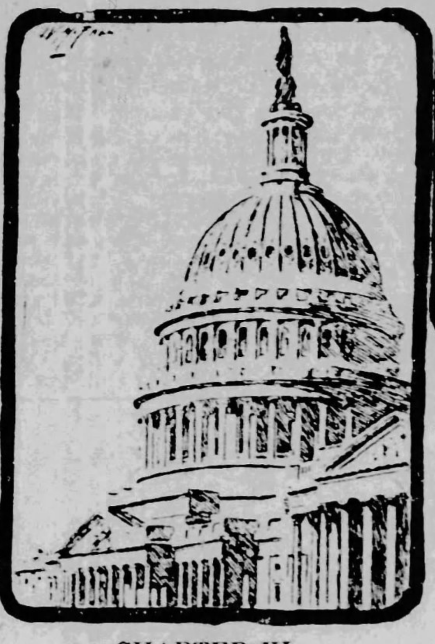


CHAPTER XI.

The days succeeding his visit to the Roxas home were busy ones for Beckwith. He had to put himself au courant with the disposition of the troops, learn the topography of the city, and especially of the sections inhabited by the Filipinos; discover and get in touch, if possible, with sources of information among the Filipinos and push his acquaintance among the foreign merchants—British, French, German and Chinese. For Manila is the cross-roads of the China seas, as Hawaii is of the Pacific. To its wharves come vessels from Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong and Singapore, the ports of China and Japan, as well as tramp steamers from Europe and merchantmen from the United States—not to forget also the flock of little trading vessels which ply between the different ports of the Philippines themselves, and the clumsy little sailing coasters of the natives.

Morley was of much assistance to him in pushing his acquaintanceship among the foreign merchants, especially those in the British trade; but the young fellow was very busy himself, now that the commerce of the port was released from the blockade, which, of course, ended with the fall of the Spanish power; and thus it happened that it was some days before the two had an afternoon which gave them leisure to repeat the call upon Senor Roxas and his two charming daughters.

Beckwith called on Morley just as the latter was ending up the day's business, and the two strolled for a time on the Luneta, listening to the American band, discoursing familiar airs from the shabby old stand in the center of the great drive, and watching the procession of carriages. All fashionable Manila turns out on these occasions, and the heterogeneous nature of the population was clearly in evidence. There were haughty Spanish dames, rich Mestizo women, English and other European ladies, and not a few belonging to the "army circle"—the wives of officers who had accompanied their husbands on the voyage to the Orient, and who gazed with untiring eyes at the kaleidoscopic novelty of the passing throng.

Then the two young men crossed the Pasig, and had their dinner at the French cafe on the Escolta—the great retail street of Manila. The fish cutlets were from a curbina, caught that morning; a duck, reared by some Chino on the marshes north of the city, an olla of chicken, garlic and vegetables, ices and coffee, and a Manila cheroot afterward, gave them a characteristic Manila dinner. Its novelty was grateful to Beckwith, who had been living on canned foods and other army fare long enough to get thoroughly tired of its monotony.

The meal over, they hailed the driver of a carromata, and took the road again to the suburb of San Miguel and the Roxas villa.

The old merchant greeted them with much warmth, as compared with the former occasion—which Beckwith at once attributed to the fact that no other callers happened to be present. The ladies received them graciously, and Beckwith found himself discussing the gossip of Manila, the speculations as to the outcome of the peace negotiations at Paris, and the important fact that an opera company from Hong Kong was soon to appear at the Zorilla theatre—an event to which the young ladies looked forward with most eager anticipations. But he was impatient, for he desired to have a few words in private with the roguish Senorita Juanita. He was eager to ascertain what she could possibly know of Wadleigh.

Finally his opportunity came. Senorita Luz moved to the open window, and then stepped out upon the shaded gallery surrounding the house, and Morley followed her. Senor Roxas was talking in Spanish to the old duenna, Senora Ysabel. Beckwith reached a detaining hand as Juanita rose to join her sister.

"One moment, Senorita! You remember your parting words to me the other night?"

The girl cast a hasty glance around her, and then answered:

"And what were they, Senor?"

"That when I came again you might tell me what has become of my friend Wadleigh."

"Yes," she answered with a frightened air.

"Can you tell me now?"

The girl hesitated a moment. "It is hardly the place," she murmured. "We may be interrupted—or overheard."

"I beg you to tell me—is he well?"

"Quite well, I think, Senor—but a prisoner."

"And where?"

"At the village of Rosario, a few miles up the river. But you must keep this a secret!"

"Why a secret?" demanded Beckwith.

"Because you might cause my father much trouble."

"Trouble? Is he not in the hands of the Spanish?"

"Santissima, no!" answered she excitedly. "He is the prisoner of a colonel of the insurrectos—the Filipinos, I mean!"

"What! In the hands of Aguinaldo's men? What does that mean?"

The girl was much agitated. Leaning over toward him she whispered:

"Have you heard of the Katipunan?"

"The Katipunan? The native Masonic society? Yes, I have heard of that; but what"——

"Hush! Ask Senor Morley to explain to you the nature of the Katipunan. Your friend interfered with them somehow, and he is held a prisoner by a colonel from Imus, who is high in the society."

"I thank you most sincerely for telling me this. I will at once see to his rescue."

"No, no! Dios mio, no! You will endanger yourself—my father—myself!" she exclaimed, grasping his wrist with her slender fingers.

"Tell me, Senora, how you know this?"

"Our old servant, Rita, came the city the morning after the American occupation. She lives in Rosario with her husband. She was my nurse at one time—and she told me."

"And may I not"——

Just then Senor Roxas strolled into the room, as Juanita was asking Beckwith if he had ever known of La Gazzola, the prima donna of the coming opera company.

There was no opportunity for further conversation concerning Wadleigh. Morley returned from the outer gallery with the elder sister, and escorted her to the piano. After a musical half hour, the young men made their adieux, and returned to the city.

On the way, Beckwith requested Morley to give him a few minutes' private conversation, in some place where they would be absolutely safe from interruption or eavesdropping.

"Well, that has not been a very easy thing to compass in Manila for the past year," laughed the young Englishman, "but I think we can find privacy at the English club," and he gave the necessary order to the driver.

They found the smoking room tenantless, established themselves by an open window, and lighted their cigars.

"Now, fire away, Beckwith! We are too high above the street for any one to hear, and there is nobody in the room. What has happened?"

Morley knew all about the disappearance of Wadleigh, and it took but a few words to put him in possession of Juanita's disclosures. His face grew extremely grave as the recital went on.

"Now, Morley, tell me what you can about the Katipunan," was Beckwith's request as he concluded this narrative.

"Yes, of course," was the response. "But what on earth can that blundering Yankee have done to incur Katipunan enmity? That's what puzzles me. Is he a prying, inquisitive, meddling sort of a chap?"

"No, I cannot give him such a reputation. Whatever it may be, it is something he has done through ignorance, I fancy. I had not heard of the Katipunan at the time of his disappearance, and I am quite sure he was in absolute ignorance of the society, or order, or whatever it is."

"Hum! Probably ignorance, as you say. And a stroke of infernal bad luck, too, I'm afraid," returned Morley, thoughtfully. "The strangest thing about it is that he was not murdered outright. That is the usual method of the blood brotherhood. Perhaps the fact that he is an American saved him from the kris of some zealous brother. Had he been a Spaniard, that would have been his certain fate. Does he speak Spanish?"

"Yes, he has a fair knowledge of Spanish conversation."

"H'm! They it may be that they are holding him because he knows too much, and yet are reluctant to make away with an American. It's a queer case, all around."

"What is this infernal society, any way?" demanded the American.

"Well," began Morley, after relighting his cigar, "I'll give you the best idea I can of it, but it is a very tangled-up matter. The name of the organization, in English, is the Society of United Filipinos; in Tagalog it is the Katipunan. It was started several years before the last outbreak of rebellion against the Spanish, and that took place in 1896. Its first object was to resist tax exactions by the Spaniards, their oppressive local laws, and the meddling of the friars in the domestic life of the natives."

"But are not the Filipinos devout Catholics?" interrupted Beckwith. "They certainly seem to be."

"Most certainly they are. They are good Catholics, in all that the term implies, and they are much attached to their own native priests, and to the Jesuits. But they are bitterly opposed to the monastic orders—to the friars. Keep the distinction clear in your mind. This hatred of the friars does not extend to the Catholic church, nor to its regular priests, nor to the Jesuits, but solely to the monastic orders and their members."

"What is the cause of this hatred?"

"These orders were long ago expelled from Spain, and have no existence in Cuba; but they have flourished here, ever since the Spanish occupation, four centuries ago. They have, in many sections, overridden the civil power—or rather swayed such an influence over the civil authorities that the latter are merely their tools.

"These friars are alleged to be, in many instances, grasping, unscrupulous and vicious. There was an article printed some time ago in a Singapore paper on this subject, which says the bitterest enmity of the Filipinos to the friars is because the honor of a wife or the virtue of a daughter is held at their disposal. If a friar casts covetous eyes upon her, and the unlucky Filipino resists the demand, he is denounced to the civil power as a Mason, or an insurrecto. And you know what such accusation means—a trial which is a farce, a firing squad of soldiers, and a native with a half dozen bullets in his heart."

"The Katipunan are Masons, then?"

"Not a bit of it! That is simply an assertion of the friars. There may be some Masons among the natives, but I know of none. The constitution of the society was written by Dr. Jose Rizal, a profesor at the University of Manila, who also arranged the weird and mystic rites of the 'blood brotherhood.' He was a Spanish Mestizo, highly educated, a writer of repute, and perhaps the most brilliant Filipino of his time. He was shot to death on the Luneta here in 1896 for his connection with the insurrection—and in sight of his young wife, to whom he had been married only that morning."

"What do you mean by 'blood brotherhood' in connection with the society?" inquired Beckwith.

"Rizal knew the native nature well—its leaning toward superstition and semi-savage rites. A part of the initiation is said to be a signing of the constitution in the initiate's own blood. The third finger of his left hand—the ring finger, and you know our old superstition that an artery carries blood directly to it from the heart—is pricked until enough blood flows for the signature. Then a mark is made on the body with a knife—some say on the left arm, some that it is made over the heart—which leaves an indelible scar. Some of the secret symbols of the society are taken from common Masonic emblems, and this perhaps led first to the belief that the Katipunan was Masonic—which it is not."

"Is the society large in numbers?"

"That I do not know. It spread steadily after its organization, until it became very powerful. It included in its membership the wealthiest and best educated of the Filipinos, and a large number of native priests, who were opposed to the friars because of the scandal to the church from their high-handed conduct. An uprising was set for September 15, 1896, on which day General Blanco was to be assassinated, the walled city seized, and the Spanish in Manila exterminated. The plot was discovered by a woman, who told her father confessor. He told Blanco, who arrested a number of leaders. The rebellion broke out on August 30, and raged until December, 1897, when Aguinaldo and his coterie of leaders were bought off by the Spanish authorities. The rebellion was utterly crushed, and would not have revived had not Dewey came here with his squadron. You know the situation as to Aguinaldo at present," he concluded, waving his hand out toward the rebel camps on the east.

"And the United States falls heir to this legacy of treachery, corruption and murder," sighed Beckwith, reflectively.

"Unfortunately, yes. The natives can not trust any white race. They think we are all Spaniards," returned Morley. "But if they could be made to understand the difference between Spain's fourteenth century methods and those of Anglo-Saxon nations, Uncle Sam would have an easier task than I fear he will find it before he gets through with the Filipinos."

CHAPTER XII.

"All that you have told me only deepens the mystery about Wadleigh," said Beckwith, returning to Juanita's story. "What could he possibly have done to put him under the ban of the Katipunan?"

"I give it up. I never was good at conundrums. What do you propose to do?"

"Do? Why, go to General Merritt, and get him to send a detachment of soldiers up the river to Rosario, and release Wadleigh, if he be still there."

Morley was silent for a space. Then he answered meditatively:

"I don't think I would be in a hurry to do that, Beckwith. Think on all sides of the proposition. Excuse me for what may appear to be officiousness; but I have lived in Manila long enough to learn the wisdom of care in troublous times, when dealing with the natives."

"My dear Morley, do me the favor to talk with the utmost frankness. I value your opinion. What are the reasons for not doing as I proposed?"

"First, there is no shutting your eyes to the fact that relations between the insurrectos and the Americans are growing more strained all the time. Their exclusion from the city at the time of the capture has bred bad blood. You admit that?"

"Yes, I am afraid that is true."

"A detachment of your troops could not leave the city and proceed several miles up the Pasig without remonstrance at least, from the Filipino cammanders. They might even offer resistance. And I take it your General does not wish a clash?"

"Most certainly not."

"And if a statement were made in advance as a courtesy to the little dictator, the purpose of the expedition would have to be given. One little Filipino friend told you Mr. Wadleigh was held by a Filipino colonel from Imus. That town is in Cavite province, the home of Aguinaldo, and a hotbed of the Katipunan. Under the circumstances, do you imagine Wadleigh would be found in Rosario when the American party arrived? They would whisk him away long before you could reach the spot."

"Confound it!" exclaimed Beckwith in vexation, as he realized the common sense of the young Englishman's words.

"Further than that," continued Morley, in an exasperatingly judicial tone, "any one of the Katipunan brethren would not hesitate to drive his kris between your friend's ribs, or split his skull with a bolo, if he has really done something to make him inimical to the society. That is, if it were a choice between having him rescued, to tell what he knows, and killing him."

"Yes—admitted! Go on—let's have the rest of it!"

"Well, there isn't much left, but it is pretty important. Rita, the Filipina who babbled to Juanita, would probably be spotted as the one who carried the information to Manila. The Roxas house is full of Filipino and Filipina servants. They know of your visits. And the wrath of the Katipunan might fall on our friend Senor Jose, and on his daughters also—not to speak of yourself as well."

"All right, Morley—I see my plan is impractical. I certainly will not draw the Roxas family into danger. Now add to the obligation I am already under to you, and tell me how to proceed."

"To proceed—to do what?"

"To rescue Wadleigh—if that be possible."

"Well, it is possible, I think. The first thing is to go to Rosario and see if he is there."

"How am I to get to Rosario?"

"Let me see," answered Morley. He remained in deep thought for a minute or two, and then asked:

"Are you fond of fishing?"

"Yes, most certainly."

"Well, then, get acquainted with some of the native fishermen, who go up the river to Laguna de Bay. There are excellent fishing grounds there, and the city markets are largely supplied from them. Get interested in the kinds of fish, the mode of fishing, and then spend a Mexican dollar or two in persuading some good-natured fellow to take you along."

"And then stop off at Rosario?"

"Gracious, no!" answered Morley. "Go right on to the Laguna. Go two or three trips. Take it easy. Be careful. Make friends of the fishermen—if you can, of course. You can get acquainted with the river, with the names of the villages, and so on. And when you have done that, we will decide how to make the next step."

Beckwith groaned. "Confound it, that will take so long!"

"You seem to forget that it is really a trip into an enemy's country. The situation is one of armed truce between your people and the Tagalogs. You must play your cards well, or you will fail. Either your friend will be spirited away into the interior, or you will be made his fellow-prisoner, in case you fail. Remember that!"

Beckwith yielded to what he realized was the only wise course, and after canvassing the details of the plan exhaustively, took his leave of Morley, and returned to the Hotel Oriente.

Fortunately for his purpose, he had made friends with the proprietor, and the latter regarded him as a somewhat crack-brained youth, who was extremely inquisitive about many unnecessary things. For Manila life presented so many quaint and novel phases of interest that Beckwith had taken every opportunity of questioning his host about those with which the latter was presumably familiar.

"Santa Maria!" exclaimed the old landlord, as he discussed the inquisitorial proclivities of his guest with his wife, "is it to be believed that the Americanos wish in their newspapers to read of all these foolish things? Why should they care that we do not have ice to make the drink he calls ice water?"

"Dios! Why, indeed!" responded the senora, lifting her brows resignedly. "And he made me tell him yesterday what the olla was made of—and how much pepper I put in!"

So it was without surprise that mine host found himself put through a catechism on the fish supply of the city, and how they were caught; where the fishing grounds were in the salt waters of Manila bay, and where the fresh water fish were obtained. Oh, they came from Laguna de Bay, did they?

"At this season of the year, senor, especially. The rains swell the Pasig, and its waters are too turbid for good fishing."

"And can one fish in Laguna de Bay? I fish much for sport in America. It is one of our most loved amusements. Would it be possible, senor, to go with some fisherman for a day's sport—if we paid the man for the privilege?"

The senor landlord thought there might be difficulty. Ordinarily, any of the good fishermen along the Pasig would be delighted to aid the Senor in his favorite sport; but the insurrectos had camps on both sides of the river, and probably patrolled its waters in boats. It might be that they would not allow a senor American to go to Laguna de Bay.

Beckwith expressed his great surprise that there should be any suspicion of an obstacle to his indulging in a day's outing with hook and line. The Filipinos and the Americans were friends. Had they not marched and fought side by side in capturing Manila? As he understood the situation, General Aguinaldo was holding his trenches outside the city to await the conclusion of the treaty of peace. If perchance the Americanos retired from Manila, leaving the city to Spain, he would be ready to go on with the war for independence. Besides, he (Beckwith) was not a soldier. He was a civilian—a newspaper commissioner, whose only wish it was to tell the world the truth about the events which might happen. Why should General Aguinaldo or his officers or his soldiers bother themselves about his taking a day's sport on the river or on the waters of the Laguna?

The upshot of an hour's brisk conference was that several dollars Mexican were transferred to the pockets of the landlord, who undertook, purely for friendship's sake, to find a fisherman who would be willing to take the American newspaper commissioner on a fishing excursion up the Pasig; it being expressly understood that the fisherman should be well paid for his courtesy, and that his passenger would not interfere in the least with his securing a load of fish in addition.

His search was an easy one; and the next morning, as the eastern sky over the blue mountains in the distance was whitening with the coming dawn, Beckwith boarded the fishing boat, and the two fishermen started up the river. The morning was chill on the water, and the bottle of "bino"—a native liquor which is said to be the very meanest intoxicant known to humanity—which he had thoughtfully provided, was very grateful to them; and he completely established himself in their good graces by the further gift of a handful of good cigars for which they readily relinquished the usual cigarettes.

Beckwith was politic. He devoted his questions entirely to the matter of fish and their capture. And it was only on the return trip that he ventured a few questions about the villages on the banks. He ascertained which was Rosario—a mere little hamlet, well-embowered in trees, and looking as peaceful as if it never had heard a rumor of war.

In a couple of days he made the trip once more, and again devoted himself assiduously to the matter of fishing. That night, on his return to the hotel, he overheard the landlord telling his wife that, in the fishermen's opinion, Beckwith was certainly a monomaniac—in a very mild way, of course, but still a monomaniac; what other reason could be assigned for his intense devotion to fishing? For he fished so constantly that he would not stop to eat of the lunch which he carried with him, but gave it to his companions.

So Beckwith went to confer with Morley as to the next step in the rescue of Wadleigh.

"You are playing in great luck," was Morley's comment, "that the insurrectos have not interfered with you. It is a great point in your favor."

After a couple of hours' discussion, a plan of action was decided upon, which Beckwith put into execution three days later.

The morning was damp and somewhat chilly, and Beckwith made the most of it. They had reached a point a little below Rosario, when he referred to the chilliness, and suggested that a drink of bino would be advisable, to counteract the dampness. He asked for his basket of lunch, which he had given to one of the men to put away when he came to the landing. It was produced with some eagerness, for the sake of the expected liquor.

Unfortunately there was no bottle in it, and Beckwith bewailed his forgetfulness in the best Spanish he could muster. Then, declaring that he could not think of going on without a supply, he suggested a stop at the next village, that he might obtain it.

The ruse was successful. The men, without the slightest hesitation, acceded to this, and pulled vigorously until the bow of the clumsy boat grated on the sands of the primitive landing at Rosario.

As he had no doubt this was a post of the Filipino army, Beckwith suggested that the boat be tied up, and the whole party adjourn to the village fonda. It would be risky to go alone. The three climbed the bank, and found the usual Filipino village—an open plaza, the church on one side, the fonda on another, and the nipa huts of the natives scattered about among the trees.

Entering the fonda, the three seated themselves at a table, and Beckwith ordered wine and cigars. The fishermen enjoyed themselves sipping their wine while smoking, and Beckwith asked the proprietor to furnish him a bottle to take with them on their fishing excursion. As he left the room to obtain it, Beckwith stepped into the courtyard.

This was the only large house in the village, and if Wadleigh were still detained there, he was probably somewhere within its walls.

A masculine voice on the upper floor called out: "Rita! Rita! El Americano wishes his breakfast!"

Beckwith realized that he was "playing in great luck." A feminine voice answered, and Rita came from the culinary regions in the rear across the courtyard, bearing the breakfast which had been demanded. But he had slipped noiselessly back into the door, where he watched the unconscious Rita as she entered the hallway and ascended the stairs. Following her noiselessly, he found she entered the room immediately above.

He had ascertained Wadleigh's whereabouts; how was he to secure his escape?

(To be Continued.)

The Lady and the Tired One.

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "did you remind me dat dere was some wood in yer yard ready to be chopped?"

"I said so."

"Lady, didn't you know dere wasn't any exercise in de world better dan choppin' wood?"

"Yes."

"Well, lady, I needs de exercise, an' I knows it 'ud do me good. But I'm too proud to come here an' use yer back yard fur a gymnasium without payin' you a cent fur it."—Washington Star.

Wanted—A Fire Escape.

Stranger—I want to get a divorce.

Lawyer—Very well, sir. On what grounds?

Stranger—Arson.

Lawyer—Arson! Why, what do you mean?

Stranger—My wife fired me.—Chicago News.

Too Common.

Mrs. Bangs—Yes, we have strawberry shortcake every day at dinner.

Mrs. Suddenrich—Do you? We dropped them when the berries fell to their present plebeian price.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

New Army Bill.

"I understand that the army reorganization bill has been passed by the national legislature, one of the clauses of which provides that the number of cadets to West Point be increased by one hundred, ten appointments to be given by the President, and each state to have two at large. I should very much like to know if these are facts, and by whom the state appointments are to be given; also whether the number of Annapolis cadets has been increased one hundred and fifty?"—L. C. T., Conway Springs, Kan.

The army reorganization bill has passed one branch of Congress, but not the other. It will not be acted on at the present session, but will go over to the next, which meets the first Monday in December next. If it becomes a law in its present form the two cadets at large from each state will be named by the two Senators from that state. We do not know about the naval cadets.

In the military academy appropriation bill, passed by the Senate on June 1, is the following provision:

"That the corps of cadets at West Point shall consist of one from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and fifty from the United States at large, not more than two of whom shall be from the same state.

"They shall be appointed by the President, and shall be actual residents of the Congress or Territorial district of the District of Columbia or of the states, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed."

New Pension Law.

S. F., Cory, Ind.: The amendment to the pension laws, known as the "Grand Army bill," went into effect on May 9. It is in the nature of amendments to the act of June 27, 1890, and in effect construes sections two and three of that statute. When that law went into effect, Order 164 for the government of the Pension Bureau was issued and provided, briefly, that all the disabilities from which a soldier or sailor suffered should be considered and rated.

This practice remained in effect until June 9, 1893, when Order No. 225 was issued, it is understood by the direct approval of Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States. This order, which has been more criticised than any single executive act in the history of pension administration, reversed like practice, and from that directly came the agitation which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. The practice under Order No. 225 continued, although Commissioner of Pensions Evans claims to have greatly modified the harsh and rigid rules which controlled the medical and law divisions of his great bureau.

The pension committee of the Grand Army was charged with the duty of securing the abrogation of Order No. 225, and this has been accomplished at last, in the enactment of a statute which makes Order No. 164 the law of the land. No commissioner of pensions will undertake to go contrary to its provisions.

Section three provided a pension to widows of deceased soldiers who were without other means of support than their daily labor. Under the Harrison administration, if a widow had an income from property of from $250 to $300 annually, she was barred. Under the Cleveland administration an order was issued fixing $96 annual income as a bar to the granting of a pension, and this raised a storm of opposition. This rule was continued in force, but under the Grand Army bill the bar is fixed at a "net income" of $250 a year.

Initiative and Referendum.

"What do the Populists mean by the initiative and referendum? I can understand the rest of their nonsense, but that is too much for me."—A. D. L., Weyanwega, Wis.

By the initiative, they mean that when a certain percentage of the voters of a state petition the state legislature to enact a law providing for certain things, then the legislature must pass such a law. This law is not to go into effect until it is submitted to a vote of all the voters of the state; and if it obtains a majority, then it becomes effective. This vote by the people is called a referendum.

The whole scheme is cumbrous and unnecessary. If the people elect men of the proper kind to the state legislatures, there is no need of the expense and bother of holding elections over new laws every few weeks during the legislative session. It is a scheme to keep the people constantly bothering with politics; and we have too much agitation of the kind as it is. No greater blessing could come to the United States than for the people to drop all fads and sham reforms, and devote about a dozen years to letting things go as they are at the present time. The increase of the nation in wealth and prosperity would be astonishing.

reaty of Paris.

"Please state briefly the terms of peace concluding the late Spanish-American war."—I. E. J., Newman Grove, Neb.

The treaty would occupy over a column of The Blade. We shal give very briefly only the most important points:

Spain relinquished sovereignty over Cuba, the United States to occupy that island and be responsible for the protection of life and property, and assume all obligations under international law, so long as its occupation shall last.

Spain ceded to the United States Porto Rico and all other islands then under Spanish rule in the West Indies; and the island of Guam. Spain also ceded to the United States the Philippine islands, and the United States obligated itself to pay $20,000,000 to Spain within three months after the ratification of the treaty.

Lampreys.

"Please explain the nature and habits of the lamprey eel. They have recently made their appearance in our fresh water streams here. Some claim they are the female of the common or edible eel—are they right or wrong?"—L. P., Everett, Pa.

The lamprey is a distinct family, with several species. The most common American species is petromyzon Americanus. It grows to about 2½ feet long; is olive brown, with blackish brown confluent patches, and beneath an uniform dull brown. Its food consists of any soft animal matter, especially the flesh of fishes to which they attach themselves by the circular mouth. The so-called mud lamprey is the young of the above, which do not develop all the lamprey characteristics until four years from the egg. The circle of the mouth is incomplete until that time. Hence they can not adhere to rocks, etc., and they are therefore found in the mud and sand. The lamprey prefers shallow, rapid streams, with pebbly bottoms, in which it builds circular nests 3 or 4 inches in diameter, and a foot or two high, bringing stones in the mouth from the size of a hen's egg to that of a fist.

Blaine's Defeat.

"Please state why it was that James G. Blaine was defeated for President?"—S. T., California, Ky.

Mr. Blaine was defeated for the Presidency in 1884 because he did not receive a sufficient number of electoral votes. The Cleveland electoral ticket was chosen in the state of New York by a narrow plurality of about 2,000 votes. Gen. B. F. Butler, who was the Presidential candidate of the Greenback party that year, in his book written a year or two before he died, declared that the Blaine electoral ticket really had a plurality in New York, but that it was "counted out" in Brooklyn, where the election officials, under the direction of a certain political boss, counted tickets cast for the Butler electoral ticket for the Cleveland ticket, thus giving the latter the plurality. But for this, Blaine would have been President from 1885 to 1889.

That Plank.

"The Democrats around here are offering to bet that the national Democratic platform of 1896 had a free homestead plank in it which I am contending it did not. Will you let me know if it did."—H. F. B., Fletcher, Idaho.

The National Democrats in 1896 held a convention at Indianapolis, September 2 and 3, nominated Palmer and Buckner and adopted a platform, but it said nothing about the homestead. The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago on July 7, has nothing on the subject. You can find the full platform of all parties in the World Almanac for 1897, or in the Tribune Almanac for 1900.

Safety Committees.

"In colonial times we read of the safety committee. Can you tell me what the duties of that office were?" W. H. H. T., Adams, N. Y.

It was simply a committee, to provide for the public safety—to organize minute men, secure supplies of ammunition, arms, etc., which were expected to be needed, and which were needed eventually.

Snake Stories.

"Will you please inform me whether there was ever a well authenticated case known of a cow being milked by a snake?"—R. M. E., Mapleton, Mich.

We believe all such stories to be fabulous. It would take a very large snake to have a mouth large enough to milk a cow. If any reader knows, of his own observation, a case of this sort, we will be glad to publish it; but we will not give space to hearsay stories. Because a snake is found near a cow, it does not follow that the reptile has been milking her.

That Wall Paper.

J. L., of Palatine, Ill., has thanks for the following on the wall paper question recently given in this column:

"If I understand the paper puzzle correctly, I offer the following explanation: The terms inner and outer paper, with reference to the coil, become reversible terms; but with reference to each other, they do not change their places at all. To illustrate: I have four cloth straps, 8 or 10 feet long, which I had occasion to use, I coiled these together the entire length making quite a large wheel, then unrolled them, took the outer strap, tied a colored string close to the end we commenced to coil, to note the change, if any, more clearly. I then coiled them in the opposite direction or backwards, and the instant I began to recoil them, the marked strap became the inner one in the new coil. This in the very nature of the case will always be so, although my friend's attention has been drawn to the fact in only the few cases mentioned."

G. A. R., Sandlick, Tenn., sends the following:

"I think I understand Mr. G. W. R.'s wall paper poser in Question Bureau of May 24. To roll a number of pieces of wall paper together would naturally distribute the ends of the pieces around the roll, and the piece to be found in center, or on either top or bottom of the bunch when unrolled would depend on the piece you start with to unroll the bunch."

It Is Bryanism.

"The Democratic argument used here is, first, that the Filipinos are a nation struggling for liberty and that we are fighting against their rights; second, that they are ignorant, half witted and partly a savage people against whom this government wants glory for subduing; and, third, that we should give them a home government and protect them against foreign intrusion. Now I want to ask whether these nonsensical ideas emanated from Bryan or from yellow journalism?"—Subscriber, Darrstown, W. Va.

This farrago is largely Bryanism. The third is entirely his. As to the first point, the facts are that the Filipinos are by no means a nation, but are made up of a number of different tribes, with different languages and customs. The Tagals are the ones in rebellion. Were we to recognize their independence, the other tribes would not submit to their rule, and a revolution against the Tagals would be the next thing.

As to the second point, it is more or less true—entirely true as to some of the tribes, not entirely so with others. But, as a whole, the Filipinos are unfit for self-government. The United States has no alternative but to put down the rebellion, and give them the blessings of freedom under the flag, and as great a degree of self-government as they are fitted for.

As to the third, it is the most grotesque of all. If we gave independence to the Filipinos, whom would we allow to rule? If Aguinaldo and the Tagals, as was shown above, another revolution would be the result. And even if we should succeed in putting them all under one native head, their unfitness for self-government would lead to constant civil wars, and intrigues with other foreign nations, so that we would have to keep a fleet and an army there to keep the peace and protect them.

There is but one line of plain duty—to put down all rebellion, and keep the Philippines ourselves, and that is what will be done.

North Carolina Amendment.

"Should the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina be adopted and the fifth clause be not declared unconstitutional, what effect would it have on the illegitimate men?"—L. F. W., Marshall, N. C.

The fifth clause confers the right of suffrage, without regard to illiteracy, on the male "lineal descendants" of all who were voters on Jan. 1, 1867. It would rest with the courts to decide whether illegitimates are "lineal descendants" or not.

Delagoa Bay Affair.

"Please explain fully the Delagoa Bay affair."—R. H. Y., Somerset, O.

It was given fully in The Blade's news columns at the time. Two vessels, loaded with flour, billed to Lourenzo Marquez, in Portuguese East Africa, were seized by the British warships as carrying contraband of war. The British commander took the ground that as the flour was undoubtedly intended to be shipped by rail from Lourenzo Marquez into the Transvaal, it was contraband of war. The United States government protested vigorously, taking the ground that food supplies under a neutral flag, bound for a neutral port, can not be declared contraband. The English governmen accepted our view; but as the flour had been used to feed the British troops, the owners were paid in full for it, to their entire satisfaction.

The Biblical Deluge.

"Did the deluge extend over the entire earth—over North America, South America, Africa and everywhere, and what is the evidence or theory? And if its waters were confined to Asia, what is the evidence or theory?"—A. H. C., Quinton, Va.

All that any one knows about it is what is stated in Genesis. All else is merely opinion. Those who believe in what is called the "higher criticism" take the ground that the book of Genesis is simply legendary history of the Jewish people, similar to what every ancient people possessed. The legends of different races having a tradition of a deluge, it is deemed by them probably that some such event really occurred. As to its nature, extent and causes, they can only conjecture. It is pointed out that it is unbelievable that the whole world was submerged. One theory is that it was one of the submergences which occurred often in past geologic ages.

Greenville Treaty Line.

"I see on a new map of the state I have a line drawn beginning a little east of Beach City, which is on the line between Stark and Tuscarawas counties, and running thence southwest through Holmes, a part of Knox, Morrow, Marion, Union and Logan counties to Loramie, in Shelby county, where its course is changed, and it runs northwest through Mercer and into Indiana. Can you explain what it means? I never saw it on any other map."—J. E. L., Prentiss, O.

It is the Greenville treaty line. In 1793 Gen. Anthony Wayne was sent to punish the Indians in the Northwest. He built Fort Recovery, near what is now Greenville, Ohio, in the fall of that year. The next year he built Fort Defiance, where Defiance now stands. He then moved down the Maumee, and ten miles above Toledo totally defeated the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers, Aug. 20, 1794. He then built Fort Wayne. On Aug. 3, 1795, he made a treaty with twelve tribes of Indians at Greenville, and the line to which you refer was the boundary between the Indian lands and those of the government. The Indians were to hold all to the north and northwest of that line in Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

G. D., Deep Valley, W. Va.: In Matthew xiii, 25, the field is the world, the good wheat is the righteous, the tares are the unrepentant sinners.

S. L. V., Comstock, Ore.: We have submitted your question to a large wagon-making firm, who say it is impossible to answer definitely.

H. C. B., Leslie, Mich.: Sorry, but the editor is prohibited from giving any business addresses whatever, either by mail or in the Bureau. See Rules above.

C. H. R., Clearfield, Iowa: The words in your violin mean that the instrument was made by Joseph Guarnerius, son of Andrew, at Cremona, in the year 1714.

N. S., Eperly, Va.: Gen. Keifer's book is published by Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city. Send to them, not to the author, who lives in Springfield, Ohio.

Subscriber, Fort Collins, Col.: We never heard of the Krainer language. If you will give us fuller particulars, we may get track of what you wish to know.

W. B. L., Manning, Kan.: The reason no paper of importance pays any attention to Jerry Simpson's ravings is that he is longing for just that sort of an advertisement. He is dead politically, and we are willing to leave him in the grave.

H. D. J., Rock Point, Ore.: Iron and steel filings are used in a small way by nursery men and fruit raisers, in some tempering processes, etc. There is a vastly greater quantity produced in machine shops than can be used, hence there is no demand for a machine to produce them. The writer has seen a ton a day taken out of a bicycle factory.

L. F. B., Meadville, Neb.: Acetylene gas has been known for more than a half century. It is found in small quantities in illuminating gas distilled from coal. But calcium carbide was not known until it was produced in an electric furnace at Cleveland a few years ago. On dropping the carbide in water, acetylene gas is produced in abundance.

L. P. S., Buffalo, N. Y.: We do not know anything of the politics of the men at the head of the Pan-American Exposition. And we do not understand your reference to foreign goods imported in bond, unless you mean goods for exhibition. At the World's Fair, the Paris Exposition, and all great expositions, goods for exhibition are allowed to be imported in bond, to be sent back when the exposition is over. If they are to be sold here, they pay duty the same as other imported goods.

BISHOP WHIPPLE WON THE MEN

Bishop Whipple says that when he went into the west to preach he was exceedingly anxious to reach artisans and railway operatives, of whom there were hundreds in Chicago. He called upon William McAlpine, the chief engineer of the Galena railway, and asked his advice as to the best way of approaching the employes of the road.

"How much do you know about a steam engine?" said McAlpine.

"Nothing."

"Then," said McAlpine, "read 'Lardner's Railway Economy' until you are able to ask an engineer a question about a locomotive, and he will not think you a fool."

The clergyman had the practical sense to see the justice of that advice. So he "read up" and in due season went to the roundhouse of the Galena railway, where he found a number of engineers standing by a locomotive which the firemen were cleaning. He saw that it was a Taunton engine, with inside connections, and asked at a venture:

"Which do you like best, inside or outside connections?"

This brought out information about steam heaters and variable exhausts, and in half an hour he had learned more

HE WENT TO THE ROUNDHOUSE AND TALKED TO THE ENGINEERS.

than his book had ever taught him. When he said good-by he added:

"Boys, where do you go to church? I have a free church in Metropolitan hall, where I shall be glad to see you, and if at any time you need me I shall be glad to go to you."

The following Sunday every man was in church, says the Chicago Chronicle.

—When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

GENESIS OF JOKES.

A girl may be the picture of health without being painted.

The suburbanite who borrows his neighbor's lawn mower is usually borrowing trouble.

No man can hope to succeed as a pawnbroker unless he takes an interest in his business.

Hoax—"What purpose in life has an old maid?" Joax—"A cat. That's usually a purr puss."

The most disagreeable person is sometimes the one who agrees with everything you say.

Nell—"You look as though you had a dent in your face." Belle—"I've just been to the dentist."

Some people insist upon hiding their light under a bushel when a thimble would be quite large enough for the purpose.

Wigg—"They say the cycling craze is over." Wagg—"Yes, the fellow who takes his girl out on a tandem must take a back seat."

Miss Oldgirl—"I came honestly by my complexion." Miss Caustique—"Oh, I didn't mean to insinuate that you hadn't paid for it."

Cynicus—"You would make a good photographer." Sillicus—"Why, I never took a picture in my life." Cynicus: "I know, but you have the gift of flattery."

Mrs. Buggins—"It looks like rain. I think you had better take your umbrella." Mr. Buggins—"My umbrella? What nonsense! Haven't we any borrowed ones?"

Blobbs—"Has your epileptic friend gone away for his health?" Slobbs—"Not yet. You see, every time he starts to go he has a fit." Blobbs—"Sort of goes by fits and starts, eh?"

Art collector—"Here is a very old painting, and as you will see, it is somewhat obscure. I should like to have it restored." Artist—"Yes, sir. From whom did you steal—I mean, to whom shall I restore it?"

The kissing bug again is here,
Which means, without a doubt,
Though rather early in the year,
The summer girl's about.

"Tell me the old, old story,"
She said, as she held his fist.
And the yarn he spun was the good old one
Of the only girl he'd ever kissed.
—Philadelphia Record.

One of the Curiosities.

Cholly Choker—Yaws, Miss Peppah, I think I'll go to the expwosition, don't you know. Aw, wouldn't you advise me to?

Miss Pepper—By all means. I am quite sure you would take a first premium.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." MRS. JESSIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SCHOOL FOR SHARPSHOOTERS

The Training That Makes American Soldiers Best Army Marksmen.

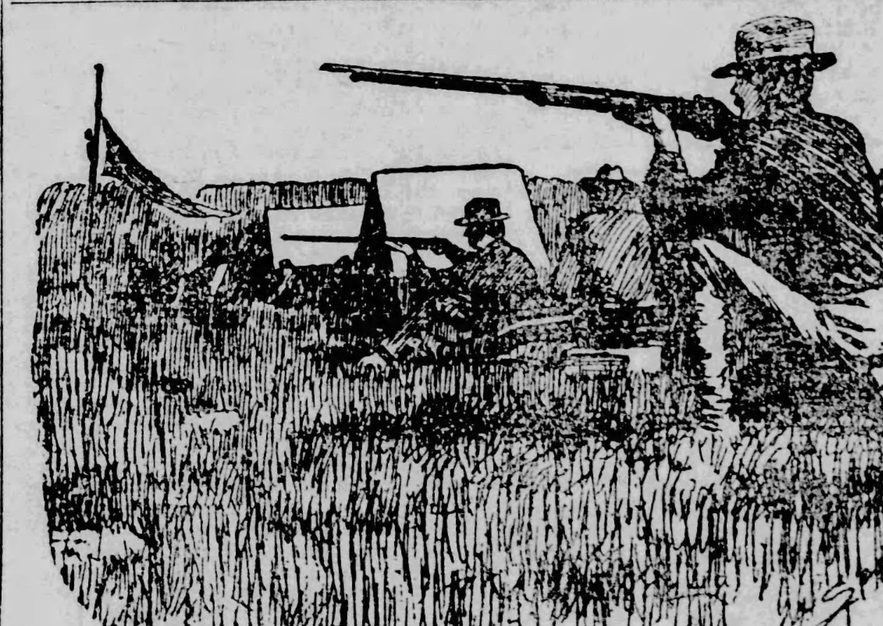
An interesting period in the life of the regular army man is the annual target practice, now in progress at Fort Leavenworth, says the Kansas City Star. Although the American soldier is at target practice all the year round, he is on the big range only in the summer months. The beautiful rifle range at the foot of the hills leading to Sheridan's drive is dotted over with men, horses, tents and long, red danger streamers. During the mornings and afternoons there is an almost constant cracking of rifles and carbines. Recruits are learning to shoot and the day service men are becoming marksmen and sharpshooters. The best marksmen from each company or troop will be sent to the competition of the Department of the Missouri, which will probably be held at the headquarters in

THE SIGNAL MEN.

Omaha. Any of the soldiers now shooting on the Fort Leavenworth range may, by superior shooting, go on up by degrees and by a regular process during the summer and fall competitions win the championship of the United States army.

The championship marksman of the American army is an honor highly prized by soldiers of any and all grades. To secure a place from a post in a department team is a distinction eagerly sought and the man who wins even a department gold medal is noted ever afterwards as a marksman.

The process of selecting the best marksmen is a slow one, but it brings out the finest shots in the end. Early in

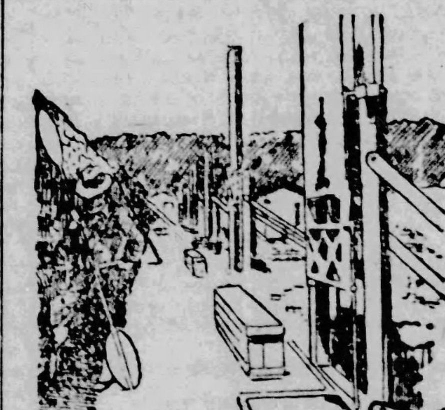


SHOOTING FROM THE 500 YARD MARK.

the spring, a month or two before the season is open for practice on the Rifle Range, all the soldiers in a troop or company, unless they are in the hospital, have to take part in gallery practice. This consists of shooting with light or reduced charges at fifty or a hundred yards in some hallway or gallery in the barracks. This preliminary practice enables a soldier, if a recruit, to become familiar with handling his rifle, and if a veteran marksman to get in good form.

On opening the annual competition on the Rifle Range the first few days are devoted to new soldiers or recruits, who have never participated in a contest. These are given a preliminary practice at 100 yard range. They shoot at the silhouettes of men standing, kneeling or laying down, but these scores do not count for the regular competition.

The regular shooting in which all take part is of three kinds, "individual," "skirmish" and "by company." The individual is at a kneeling silhouette at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. Each soldier fires twenty shots, and should he hit the figure every time he will make a score of 100 points. The black silhouette is on a background of white canvas, six by eight feet. If the ball misses and comes below a certain line and close to the figure three, and near the top of the canvas two. Nothing is scored when a



BEHIND THE "BUTTS."

(The men behind the stone wall signal the result of the shooting and paste patches over the marks on the silhouettes.)

shot misses the canvas, and the soldiers behind the earthworks signal with a red flag or disc when there has been a clear miss. Black patches are pasted over all hits on the silhouette.

All soldiers making 70 per cent. in the first four distances are allowed to continue in the competition, and then shoot in the "individual" at 600, 700 and 800 yards. Those falling below 70 per cent. drop out in the contest for the department team, but are allowed to take part in the skirmish shooting, mainly for the practice it gives them.

In the "skirmish" shoot ten men shoot at a time. They shoot at the black figure of a man standing, kneeling or lying down. When they hit the one lying down it counts five points, the kneeling figure four and the standing three. The squad starts at 600 yards, with five shots in the magazine of the rifle and fifteen in their belts. After firing one shot at 600 they advance, always on a "double quick" and fire another shot at 500 yards, then another run to 400, when they fire two shots. The next three shots are fired at 325 yards; then three shots are fired at 250 yards and finally at 200 yards five shots are fired. The shooting on the retreat is practiced. Always running at double quick time, the soldiers fire two shots at 250 yards and one each at 325, 400, 500 and 600. Only half a minute is allowed between each of the firing distances, and the soldiers have to adjust their sights while on the run. This skirmish work is probably the most picturesque feature of the competition. The advance is regulated by trumpet calls.

All the soldiers in an infantry company who make seventy points and in a cavalry troop sixty-seven, because they use a carbine instead of a regular rifle, are "qualified" and carried on the rolls afterwards as "sharpshooters." They are furnished with a little medal badge to be worn on the left breast, and for each year they maintain their record of the above percentage a clasp is added. Those in the infantry who fall below 70 per cent. and above 65 and in the cavalry below 67 and above 62 are known as

A SILHOUETTE TARGET OF A KNEELING MAN.

"marksmen" and they are allowed to wear, attached to their coat collars, a square button with three rings and bull's-eye on it.

The highest score in both the individual and skirmish shooting out of each company or troop has the honor of representing his organization and is a member of the department team. The second highest is an alternate, and in case anything occurs to prevent the attendance of the principal the alternate steps in. Of the class who go from an army post, the one making the best record advances to the final shoot and has an opportunity to win the annual army championship medal.

The soldiers taking part in the post competition here who reach the sharpshooters' and marksmen's grades are allowed to shoot in companies or squads of thirty-five at the 1,000 range. This shooting, owing to a raise in the ground back of the 800-yard flags, takes place from a platform raised about fifteen feet high. The 1,000-yard shooting is at silhouettes arranged on wooden figures to represent a man on horseback in front of the main target numbers. No scores are made for counting.

About the close of the post competition all the commissioned officers take part in pistol shooting at bull's-eye targets at twenty-five, fifty and 100 yards. The cavalry soldiers also practice while on horseback shooting with revolvers at bull's-eye targets.

Lieutenant Anderson, the range officer, spent considerable time in changing and repairing the "butts" before the shooting opened. The masonry was repaired, and many carloads of fresh dirt put on. Loose dirt stops a bullet quicker than where the ground is packed, and the "butts" are in such condition that those working the targets are not in the slightest danger from even the Mauser bullets. Steel cased bullets are fired.

BINDER TWINE AT LOW PRICES.

If you want a special inside price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard or Manila, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Binder Twine Department) Chicago, stating about how much twine you will require and how soon you will want it, and they will save you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would.

Quite a Difference.

"Did you ever go back on a friend?" asked the young man who is learning politics.

"Never," answered Senator Sorghum with emphasis. "But," he added, in a qualifying tone, "I have sometimes been forced by business interests to change my mind very suddenly about who my friends were."

Always at Hand.

"What is a public nuisance?"

"Why, it's a man who is always wanting somebody else to write to the papers about a public nuisance."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fainting Spells

Are peculiar to women. Men rarely faint. Many women are liable to what they term "fainting spells," and this liability is always most marked at the monthly period. This alone is sufficient to connect the "fainting spell" with a deranged or diseased condition of the womanly organs. The use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and stops the drains which weaken the body. It builds up the nervous system, increases the vital powers, and so removes the common causes of faintness in women. There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription;" neither does it contain opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

"It gives me much pleasure," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N.C., "to thank Dr. Pierce for the great good received from the use of his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods. It seemed as though I would die with pain in my back and stomach. I could not stand on my feet without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better, had better appetite and slept better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time, when all other medicines had failed to do any good."

Keep the liver healthy by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Colt Ruptured.

J. J. R., Michigan: As your colt is young, it may outgrow the umbilical hernia. This frequently occurs in young colts. If, after a month has elapsed, there is no sign of the rupture reducing, get some one to help you, and, after laying the colt gently on its back, get the best possible idea of the size of the opening in the abdomen, by carefully pressing the fingers into it. After, if possible, having pushed the bowel up into the abdomen, take a piece of cork slightly less than the opening, and round off one end. The cork should not be so long as to project much from the opening. Now take a piece of light canvas and cut it so that it will fit over the opening about three inches all around. Plaster melted pitch all over the canvas, and apply it over the part in which the cork has been placed. A broad surcingle is to be adjusted around the colt, and worn for two or three months.

Wind-Broken Mules.

W. M. F., Florida: The mules may be relieved, but a cure is questionable. See that their collars fit perfectly. All hay or oats should be slightly sprinkled with water, to keep down the dust. Rub the throats of the mules with mustard and water of the consistency of thick cream. Give each mule, internally, every night, one of the following powders: Sulphate of copper and pulverized ginger, of each, 3-4 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 1½ ozs. Divide into 16 powders. If the bowels of the mules become constipated give bran mashes once a day until they act freely. When giving the powders you had better give the mules a bran mash twice a week, unless they are allowed to run to grass.

Heaves in Mare.

J. E. A., Minnesota: A pronounced case of heaves is incurable. All that can be done will be to keep the bowels working regularly, and give alleviating medicine. Give your mare 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. After this acts, administer this: Fowler's solution of arsenic, 1 oz.; belladonna extract, 1 drachm; tincture of ginger, ½ drachm. Mix with a pint of water for a drench, and give every morning for a month. Prof. Law considers this the most useful of all medicines for heaves. Feed no clover hay or bulky food that is hard to digest. Grass is good. Do not feed heavily. If the bowels show constipation, give bran mashes until they work properly. Keep the stall free from urine, as the ammonia in it irritates the throat.

Mare Has Ophthalmia.

T. B. J., Florida: Your mare has disease of the eyes, known as ophthalmia. Give her a physic of 1 pint of raw linseed oil. Afterwards give this: Pulverized calchicum, 1 oz.; saltpetre, pulverized, 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders and give one night and morning on the tongue. Bathe the eyes freely with cold water, after which syringe into the eyes a little of the following: Laudanum, 6 drachms; rain water, 1 pint. If you have no syringe, apply with a soft feather. Do not allow the bedding in the stall to become saturated with urine. If your mare is at grass on low ground, remove her to a higher locality at once. Grass is excellent, but there is danger in allowing free run on low-lying meadows. Give food that is easily digested. Give no corn until the mare recovers. In many cases of specific ophthalmia the disease runs on to blindness.

Hogs Eat Stones.

J. M. M., Arkansas: Your hogs are troubled with indigestion. If you are feeding corn, stop feeding it for about two weeks. Give them a feed of bran slops every day, until their bowels are fairly free. If possible, let them run to grass. If you can get some soft coal, place it where the hogs will root in it. You do right in giving salt, but too much is not good. Let the diet of the hogs be light for a while. If you can not get soft coal burn corn in the ear until it is charred and let the hogs have some of it once a day for a few days. It would be a good thing if you could start out by giving each hog an ounce of Epsom salts, but a hog is an animal to which medicine is hard to administer.

Wart on Heifer's Head.

W. S. H., Iowa: You do not say whether the wart is a dry or bleeding one. If it is a dry wart, paint it over with the per-mangenate of potash. Sometimes a wart will disappear by rubbing it daily with lard, 2 ozs.; salt, 1 oz. If the wart were not so large, a needle might be passed through it armed with a double thread and tied tightly around the neck on each side. It would soon drop off. If the wart is of cancerous growth you should get a veterinary surgeon to dissect it out. If the wart is abraded or sore, you might try an application of tincture of iodine daily.

Poor Collar—Shoulder Bruised.

J. E. W., Indiana: If the part rubbed by the collar has no hard center, wash it with tannic acid, ½ oz.; vinegar, 1 oz.; water, 1 quart, three times a day. If the part has a nodule or hard substance in the center the only way will be to cut it out, and afterward dress with tincture of opium, 1 oz; tannic acid, 2 drachms. Apply twice a day, or you may use carbolic acid 1 part to 30 parts of water. You must give the horse a rest until cured, if possible. You must have a perfect fitting collar, or, if you use the old one take the padding out from the part that has rubbed the shoulder. You had better throw the old collar away.

Lame Mare.

J. B. J., Iowa: It would be impossible from reading your letter for the editor to locate the seat of the lameness in your mare. It may be in the pastern, back tendons, or in the shoulder. Press all along the tendons, the shoulder, and around the pastern with your fingers. If the mare flinches at any point, you will have located the part affected. A sprain is a thing that requires a long time to overcome. Your veterinary gave you good advice when he told you to put the mare out to grass. If you can locate the lameness, apply this: Iodine, ¼ oz.; glycerine, 2 ozs.; murcurial ointment, 2 ozs.; olive oil, 6 ozs. Examine the frog of her foot to see if it is perfectly sound.

Mare Wheezes—Has Cough.

D. W., North Carolina: The bronchial tubes in your mare may be affected, so that the irritation makes her cough. Do not feed her any more clover hay, and dampen all dry feed a little. Take of molasses ½ pint; wood tar, 2 ozs.; powdered licorice, 2 ozs. Mix well, and place a full tablespoonful on the back of the tongue three times a day.

Old Horse Does Not Do Well.

F. V., Michigan: For the trouble with the old horse that is getting poor, give him 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre once a day for two days. Follow this morning and evening for a week, with sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; powdered gentian, 4 drachms. He should be given a liberal supply of flaxseed tea—flaxseed boiled in his drinking water.

Seem to Have Pink-Eye.

B. D. W., ——: Your horses, judging from your letter, have pink-eye, or influenza. You have not been sufficiently explicit. Care in a comfortable stall is necessary. Do not attempt to use the horses, even at the lightest work, until well. Give oats and bran, equal parts, wet and steamed with boiling water. Give this to each horse: Carbonate of ammonia, 2 ozs.; gentian, 2 ozs. Make into eight balls with linseed meal, and give one night and morning. Place 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for two days. The animal should be kept away from draughts of air. If the horses have a distressing cough, give this: Extract of belladonna, ½ oz.; camphor, 3 drachms; powdered opium, 2 drachms; powdered liquorice, 2 ozs.; molasses, ½ pint. Mix well and smear a spoonful on the tongue two or three times a day.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Destruction of Birds.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Have just taken 60 mile drive over the garden spot of Indiana. On this trip I did not see a field of wheat worth the cutting. Farmers are replanting corn. One man told me he found from 3 to 5 cut worms in a hill of corn, besides the wire worm in the root.

Most of the orchards looked as though they had been swept by fire, not a sign of a green leaf to be seen. They were destroyed by the tent catapillar. The trees were white with their webs. In some localities three-fifths of the forest trees were dying. This is true of the ash, red oak, beech and hickory. I also took note of the birds that I could see. A pair of chickadees and tom tits in an orchard will soon free it of the tent catapillars. The little fellows have sharp eyes, and will peak around under the bark after the catapillar eggs. The sap suckers, yellow hammers, wood peckers, blue birds, sugar birds, butcher birds, cuckoos, etc., look after the worms and their eggs in the woods. Black birds of the different kinds, robins and the poweets look after the meadows. The question of the birds is a more serious one than I first anticipated. In one little township last year there were killed 20,000 for their skins, and in one of the states over 1,200,000. Mr. Editor, will you not take up this question in The Blade? God will bless you, and The Blade will prosper as never before. Some of our best birds are extinct or nearly so. It will be a wise policy to breed them similar to the fish commission. I would impose a special tax on every gun and revolver for the purpose of creating a fund to carry on the work. There is no use of dodging this question as every person is interested. It is too late to repair the wrong thoughtlessly done. We now see the effects. The property loss will now be greater than all the money received for bird skins. The loss will go on until the places of the dead birds will be supplied with live ones.

It has taken more brain and brawn this year to get along than any previous one. The farmer has hardly a chance to sleep; some nights I am so tired I can scarcely stand up from overwork. I find I can keep ahead of the worms in my corn by keeping the harrow going. I have one in which the teeth are small and have them slanted back. Not only does it check the cut worms; it kills the weeds and does not injure the corn. Last year I harrowed some of my corn over seven times. Did not have to replant any. This year I put in plenty of seed for I knew just what was ahead. The striped cucumber bug has been more persistent this year than commonly. I took gentle means this year with them by mashing them with a board. This did not work, for they kept coming, so I got some corn cobs and stuck sticks in the big end, so they could be carried around. Then I soaked the cob in coal oil. At night I lit a cob and laid it on the ground close to a hill of melons, and then drove the bugs into it. The light blinds them. They go right into the fire; one cob will do for a dozen hills. Ashes and soot from the chimney flues are good. I go in to kill. The fire business is a good thing, as other obnoxious insects fly into it. I play the same trick on the tent catapillar, only the stick is long, so it will reach to their nests in the highest branches of the apple trees. I burn them in the day time. Have always been successful against potato bugs by constantly keeping the cultivator going among the potatoes. The eggs of the Colorado potato bug will not hatch as well if fresh dirt is kept up around the plants. Water would do, but the eggs are always underneath the potato leaf.

One of my neighbors told me that the Hessian fly would not eat the oats. I have found that the fly will not go hungry if the wheat is all gone. Men will eat dog if nothing better is to be had. There is a bug, worm or fly for everything that a farmer can raise. He has to fight from the time he plants until he gathers into his barn; then the rats get their share. Poor man, his trials, tribulations and sorrows are many.—W. M. Woodworth, Sycamore, Indiana.

Received.

From New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station: Corn Culture. By Charles Wm. Burkett.

From Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station: Suggestions to Orchardists for Destroying the San Jose Scale.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Statistic Matter Relating to Principal Crops and Farm Animals. Transportation Rates etc. in the United States—1899.——Monthly List of Publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Valuable for Stockmen.

The Third Annual Report of the National Live Stock Association, which has just been issued from the association headquarters at Denver, is a most valuable work for stockmen. It contains an account of the business of the national association for the year, the proceedings at the Fort Worth convention in January in full, and a vast amount of statistical and general information in relation to the live stock industry. These annual publications of the National Live Stock association are becoming an important adjunct to every stockman's library. This year the book contains some unusually interesting articles by prominent stockmen, among them one from Philip D. Armour, the big packer; a most interesting treatise on our foreign meat trade from Col. John F. Hobbs, of the National Provisioner; a discussion of the railroad problem as it relates to live stock, by Mr. T. W. Tomlinson, of Chicago, and over 500 pages of equally interesting matter. A large part of the book is taken up with the discussion of the land leasing problem, being a record of the debate on the question at Fort Worth. This portion of the book is absorbingly interesting to the western stockmen, and there are points that will also open the eyes of the eastern stockmen. In addition to the report of the convention, the volume contains an interesting appendix giving a condensed statement of the resources of the city of Denver and its advantages as a live stock and commercial center, which is exceedingly valuable to that metropolis.

This book is sent free to all delegates to the last convention, and is given to others by the payment of the postage. Any one desiring a copy of the book can obtain it by writing to secretary Charles F. Martin, Denver, Col., and enclosing 20 cents' postage for the paper-bound and 25 cents for the cloth-bound copies. Please say you saw this notice in The Toledo Blade.

Rape for Hogs.

Having seen Dwarf Essex rape recommended for a hog pasture I decided to try it on a two acre lot where the last year's seeding clover was entirely killed out by the winter, says a correspondent of Wallace's Farmer. This ground was so wet all spring that I couldn't get it plowed until about the last days of June. The hogs had had the run of it and it was tramped very solid and lumpy, but a timely shower enabled us to get it pretty well pulverized and on the sixth day of July we sowed about three and a half pounds per acre. This ground was very rich, having been heavily manured recently and getting several loads to the acre just before plowing.

The seed came up quickly and produced a wonderful growth, and 30 days after sowing, the plants were from six to sixteen inches high, and growing rapidly, making an immense amount of feed.

We turned in the hogs, about 40 spring shoats and 20 old hogs. They broke down and wasted lots of it, as the leaves of the plants are so tender and succulent that they break off at a touch, but it came right on again from the stalk. The hogs seem very contented in it and do not need half the corn and attention they did when they had to be confined to bare lots. To see such a mass of rich, succulent vegetation grow in a little more than four weeks seems like magic, and what a contrast between this lot and some of the barren ones I have seen. To grow this new crop note its characteristics and rapid growth, and see the hogs jostling each other in the gate in the morning—each trying to secure the vantage point and be first at the gate—has been a revelation and a pleasure to me.—Colman's Rural World.

If you have not ordered Parts 1, 2 and 3, please do so at once, as our supply of back numbers is limited.

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Address all orders to
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Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

As a change from historical novels, Robert Grant's story entitled Unleavened Bread, comes as a great relief, well told as it is, and without the clash of arms, and the flow of rivers of blood.

The plot is original and skilfully worked out. It is divided into three parts, named respectively, The Emancipation, The Struggle and The Success. These refer to certain marked periods in the mental and material life of the principal character, Miss Selma White. For it is the story of a woman who believes wholly in herself and her aspirations, and acts in accordance with this belief. She is beautiful in face and figure, but apt to wear a "worried arch-angel aspect" when things do not take the spiritual aspect that she deems necessary.

It is not a pleasant story, in that it shows only the unwomanly side of one who is masquerading as real and true, while a hypocrite at heart. Possibly the author is painting what he believes a type of the "new woman." In reality he only makes evident what the determined pursuit of selfish purposes under the pretense of following high ideals, will do in dwarfing the character, and the moral application may be made by both men and women, for it is general.

The volume is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York city.

Mr Castle has written a delightful preface to The Bath Comedy, a novel by Agnes and Edgerton Castle, which first appeared as a serial in Frank Leslie's Magazine.

The comedy is bright and lively, with but little description in the text, most of which is action and dialogue picturing fashionable life in the halcyon days of Bath. It is a frivolous little drama of the period of powder and patches; when gentlemen prinked and plumed themselves as elaborately as the ladies, and throughout all "Love gilds the scene and woman guides the plot."

Published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

"Half the troubles and miseries of this life would be smoothed away if we would only put ourselves in other people's places and try to see from their point of view. It is the great blank wall of self that hinders us, but some of us manage to peep around the corner," one of Rose Nouchette Carey's pleasant people are made to say in her novel entitled Life's Trivial Round. The sentiment is the keynote of the story which is just what its name implies and is only a simple account of the daily events occurring in an English family, but around the trifling circumstances is woven a wreath of love and gladness that exhales its perfume even when a touch of pathos enters into the domain of peace.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

"Breakfast, for instance, is a fearful ordeal for most men. They are so apt to be at their very worst at breakfast, and it might happen that Walter could not stand the strain upon him through a series of them." John Kendrick Bangs makes one of his imaginary people say in the story of Mrs. Upton's Device, a pretty love sketch which is included in the collection of short tales presented under the title, The Booming of Acre Hill. The narratives are reminiscences of urban and suburban life and the suburban experiences are so cleverly and naturally drawn that they seem to be the recital of Mr. Bangs' own adventures and his personal observances of real life.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

A new edition of John Fox, Jr.'s, powerful story, entitled, A Cumberland Vendetta, has come from the Harpers illustrated with spirited drawings by Louis Loeb. That this tale, with its record of hate, is a faithful transcript of conditions which prevail even to-day in the mountains of some parts of Kentucky and Tennessee cannot be doubted. The feuds between families lasting for generations, and causing wholesale murders with which none dare to interfere, is described in these pages with the vivid force of Mr. Fox's pen, and holds the reader, however repelled with horror, from start to finish.

Upon the title page of a large volume recently from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is the following description of the contents:

"The United States Naval Academy, Being the yarn of the American midshipman (Naval Cadet) showing his life in the old Frigates and Ships of the Line, and then at the naval school at Annapolis, and how that Institution became a famous naval college, meanwhile making him into the most accomplished and versatile young Seaman in the World, together with some Reference to the Boys best suited for the Navy, and what they must do and know to get into the Naval Academy, and what they have to expect while there; and also many Pictures, all properly stopped to the yarn as it is handsomely paid out."

This work, thus quaintly described, has been done in pleasant fashion by Mr. Park Benjamin, of the class of 1867, the well known scientific investigator and author. It is the province of the book, he says, in his preface, to describe the education of our young naval officers in the past, as well as in the present. He has endeavored to do this, and also to follow these "sons of the sea" in their daily life, recording their pranks and their jokes with more serious matters. The style is that of one in love with his subject, and while he has shown that from first to last Uncle Sam's midshipmen have no easy time, yet there is much of interest, change and adventure even in their days of preparation for real service.

"The true opportunity of the American people lies not in the tropical islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean, but in the vast unsettled regions of their own country. Their true mission is not to impose their dominion upon distant lands and alien peoples, but to work out the highest forms of civilization for their own race and nationality."

With these earnest words, Mr. William E. Smythe introduces his interesting work entitled the Conquest of Arid America. He goes on to say that there is yet room for one hundred million people in the States and Territories between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean. The Conquest of Arid America is not only an interesting book, but one of value in considering many of the problems of the day. It is published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

The literature of the South African war has piled up to such a height that a book upon that subject arouses little enthusiasm. Yet the volume just issued by the Frederick A. Stokes company, of New York, under the title of Towards Pretoria, will challenge attention because it has for its author Julian Ralph, well known as a brilliant newspaper correspondent.

When the war broke out, Mr. Ralph went to the front as the special war representative of the Daily Mail, of London. That his story is told in a bright and interesting way goes without saying. He is quick and observant, and has the gift of making a word picture of what he sees.

A new and revised edition of the work of Judge George B. Davis, entitled The Elements of International Law, has been recently issued by the Harpers. The volume gives a full account of the origin, sources and historical development of these governing regulations of the rights of nations in their intercourse and relations. It was intended for the use of the undergraduate students of American colleges and law schools, and has been extensively employed for that purpose.

From the Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago, comes in the Religion of Science Library, a pamphlet entitled World's Congress Addresses. They are those which were delivered by the Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, L. L. D., as president, to the World's Parliament of Religious Denominational Congresses of 1893, with the closing address of the final session of the World's Congress Auxiliary. They are printed now as a memorial of the significant events of the Columbian year.

Sinai and Olympus, is the title of a pamphlet in which parallels are drawn in Heathen myth and Hebrew Scripture by a writer who names himself a Texas Pagan. It is a lecture in which is shown the Greek and Hebrew similarity of religious observances and of their gods. The discussion is confined to these two nations because of the ease of verification. The object is, of course, to sweep away some of the superstitions which have held the world in bonds because of failure in understanding their origin. The author, however, needs, himself, to make a study of symbolism.

Exhibition Paris is a pamphlet edition of what is intended for a practical guide for those who go over to that city this summer to visit the "great show" and to see what of interest is to be found in addition. Besides the information given as to routes, hotels, cafes, theatres, etc., many maps and illustrations assist in making it valuable. It is published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

Books Received.

From Doubleday & McClure Co. New York:
Bird Homes. By A. R. Dugmore. $2.00.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., New York:
Fruitfulness. By Emile Zola. $2.00; and Stanford Stories. By Charles K. Field and W. H. Irwin. $1.25.

From E. P. Dutton & Co., New York:
The Head of the Past. By Willis Boyd Allen. $1.50.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:
Prophets of the Nineteenth Century. By May Alden Ward. 75 cts.; and
A Dream of a Throne. By Charles Fleming Embree. $1.50.

From Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia:
The Second Froggy Fairy Book. By Anthony F. Drexel Biddle;
The Wings of Silence. By George Cossins; and
To the Healing of the Sea. By Francis H. Hardy.

From R. F. Fenno & Company, New York:
The Elusive Hildegarde. By H. R. Martin. $1.25; and
The Boarder of Argyle Place. By George Tolle. $1.25.

From the Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia:
The Ethics of Judaism. By M. Lazarus, Ph. D. Part 1.

From the Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago:
World's Congress Addresses. By Charles Carroll Bonney. Paper. 15 cts.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:
Exhibition Paris. 1900. 50 cts.

LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition.

I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP. Rockport, Ind., April 13, 1899.

CLOTH POLISHER FOR YOUR SHOES

Cloth has come very much into use as a shoe polisher instead of the brush, but in the hands of a person endeavoring to shine his own shoes it is very difficult to

manipulate. A wire spring frame adapted to hold the strip of fabric which has recently been put on the market is shown herewith. It greatly facilitates the operation of rubbing the shoe, and it is a very simple matter to renew the cloth when it has become unfit for use.

Worth Considering.

Saleslady—This glass dipper is so strong you can drive nails with it.

Purchase Agent—But why should I want to drive nails with a dipper?

Saleslady—Mebbe you wouldn't, but I expect your wife might.—Indianapolis Press.

A Bad Trait.

"Medlin makes me think of a horse I used to have."

"How so."

"He interferes."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SACRED LAKE IN CLOUDLAND

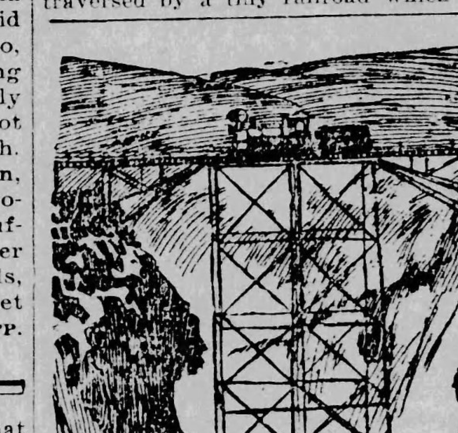
Lake Titicaca, the Sacred Lake of the Incas, is nearly 13,000 feet—considerably more than two miles—above the level of the Pacific ocean, from which it is concealed by the clouds that hang, far below, about the lower slopes of the Andes.

Yet upon this vast sheet of water—its length is 120 miles, or farther than from London to Bristol—suspended in midair at a height which makes breathing a difficulty to the average man, plies a steamer fashioned and built in Dumbarton more than 10,000 miles away.

Mr. John Wilson, F. R. G. S., the performer of this modern miracle, modestly tells how it was done.

The steamer is the Coya (which means Lawful Inca Princess), is of 550 tons gross tonnage, and has twin-screw engines and two boilers. Put together at the Leven Shipyard, Dumbarton, the vessel was carried gingerly to Molendo, 10,000 miles away—as gingerly, indeed, as though made of glass; for everyone knew that had a single part been lost it would have cost months to replace it.

With more care even than the shipping required had the land transport at the other end to be accomplished. To Arequipa the halfway house up the fabled mountains of the Andes the railway journey is 108 miles, and takes eight hours. The rest of the trip to Puno takes another twelve hours. All this way is traversed by a tiny railroad which tunnels through mountains and leaps on dizzy viaducts across precipices and chasms to contemplate which (even in the accompanying photograph) is to make one dizzy. To avoid colliding with tunnels and smashing viaducts with the great boilers and projecting portions of the vessel—which, of course, was in numbered segments like the answer to a puzzle—was no small task.



ONE OF THE CHASMS TRAVERSED BY THE COYA ON ITS JOURNEY TO THE CLOUDS.

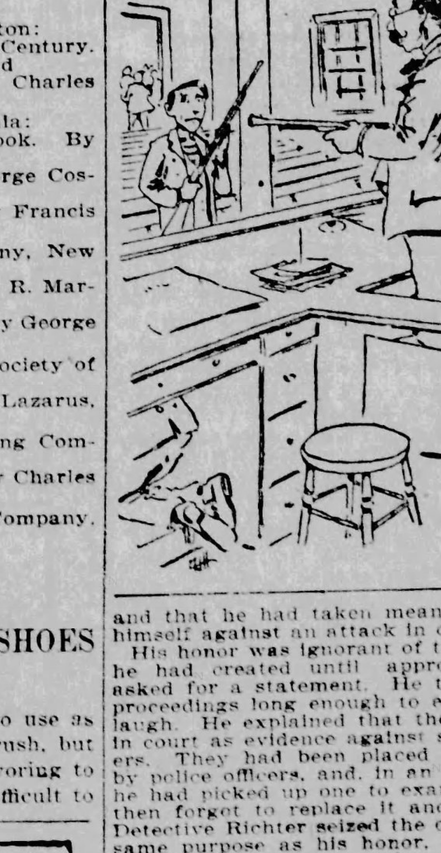
But at last on twenty-two cars the vessel which Dumbarton had made was cast in fragments on the shores of the sacred lake.

Puno is evidently not much of a port. It has no docks, no launching berth, and no tides. A potato patch had to do for the first two of these necessaries; but not even Mr. Wilson's canniness managed to produce the third. Mr. Wilson found the natives much more handy workmen than the mongrel Europeans who were available. But "manana" (to-morrow) is the disease of South America and it was twelve months before (with the aid of native rivetters who had to be taught their business that the Coya entered upon the Sacred Sea. She is now engaged in cementing relations between Peru and Bolivia, which both border on the lake; but she has already had a revolution all to herself. "The captain," says Mr. Wilson, "was tied down in his cabin, and threatened with death if he raised any alarm. The chief steward was shot dead, and the engineer so seriously wounded by a shot from a revolver that he had to go down to the coast and remain there for months. In all about a dozen people were either killed or wounded in the struggle. We were thankful we were not aboard at the time."—London Exchange.

LOOKED LIKE A COURT DUEL

Habitues of Justice Sabath's court were thrown into a cold tremor, according to the Chicago Chronicle, when they saw the magistrate and Detective Otto Richter facing each other with rifles. It looked as if a duel were about to take place.

A report also gained circulation that Justice Sabath's life had been threatened



and that he had taken means to protect himself against an attack in open court.

His honor was ignorant of the sensation he had created until approached and asked for a statement. He then stopped proceedings long enough to enjoy a good laugh. He explained that the rifles were in court as evidence against some prisoners. They had been placed on his desk by police officers, and, in an absent way, he had picked up one to examine it. He then forgot to replace it and soon after Detective Richter seized the other for the same purpose as his honor, and he also failed to put it back again.

August Toneman, Charles Volten, Thos. Cermy and John Kulasek were charged with stealing the guns and numerous other articles from Chicago and Northwestern railroad trains.

At Last.

In a cemetery near Portland there are five tablets all alike, except the inscriptions, which read:

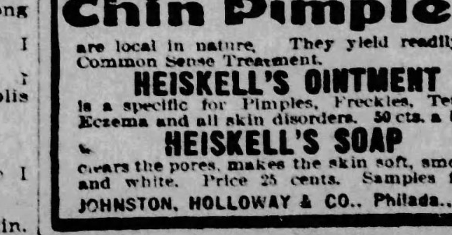
"Anne, first wife of John Brown."
"Mary, second wife of John Brown."
"Jane, third wife of John Brown."
"Clara, fourth wife of John Brown."
"John Brown. At rest at last."—London Tit-Bits.

Quite Proper.

"That girls accepts rings from men she doesn't know."

"How can she?"

"Has to. She's a telephone girl."—Philadelphia Bulletin.



Chin Pimples
are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

WHY HE IS AN EXPANSIONIST

Sen. Lodge Gives Good Reasons in Our Trade Growth.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"One reason why I am an expansionist," said Senator Lodge, while discussing the possibilities of our trade with our island possessions, "is because I have watched the great growth of our commerce with the Hawaiian islands.

"Five years ago, in 1895, the total Hawaiian trade with the United States amounted to only $11,500,000. Last year it reached $33,500,000, having increased almost three-fold within five years, and the most of this increase has occurred within the past eighteen months or so.

"We may not think that a business of $33,500,000 amounts to very much when our foreign trade is now running up into the billions, but compare our trade with the Hawaiian islands, with their handful of people, with some of the larger countries of the world, and it gives a better idea of the value of colonies to the United States which ship their products to us and buy their food, provisions and clothing from this country.

"Let us begin with Europe.

"Our trade with the Hawaiian islands is over 150 per cent larger than our total trade with Austria-Hungary.

"It is 75 per cent larger than our trade with Denmark.

"It is 60 per cent as large as our total trade with Italy.

"It is nearly four times as large as our trade with Portugal.

"It is over 150 per cent greater than our total trade with Russia.

"It is almost double our trade with Spain.

"It is ten times as large as our trade with Turkey.

"It is nearly thirty times larger than our trade with Greece.

"These comparisons are with the thickly peopled countries of Europe. Now we will take the American continent.

"Hawaiian trade with the United States is equal to 30 per cent of our trade with the whole Dominion of Canada.

"It is nearly 150 per cent greater than our trade with all the Central American states.

"It is 30 per cent as large as our trade with Mexico.

"It is 50 per cent larger than our trade with all the British West Indies.

"It is nearly five times as large as our trade with Porto Rico.

"It is three times as large as our trade with the Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, with Hayti and San Domingo included.

"It is almost twice as large as our trade with Argentine.

"It is almost half as large as our trade with Brazil, whence we import most of our coffee.

"It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with Chili.

"It is nearly 400 per cent larger than our trade with the United States of Colombia.

"It is nearly fifteen times larger than our trade with Ecuador.

"It is more than six times larger than our trade with British, Dutch and French Guiana.

"It is ten times larger than our trade with Peru.

"It is ten times larger than our trade with Uruguay.

"It is more than five times larger than our trade with Venezuela.

"Now let us make some comparison with countries across the Pacific, and we find that our trade with Hawaii is within $6,000,000 of being as large as our trade with the Empire of China.

"It is more than three times as large as our trade with Hong Kong.

"It is nearly half as large as our total trade with all the British, Dutch and French East Indies, which send us such large supplies of sugar.

"It is equal to 65 per cent of our total trade with Japan.

"It is more than five times larger than our last year's trade with the Philippines.

"It is nearly twenty times larger than our trade with Asiatic Russia.

"It was larger by $4,000,000 than our trade with the whole of the Australiasian colonies last year, with their 5,000,000 people.

"It was larger last year by more than $3,000,000 than our trade with the entire continent of Africa.

"As I said, the increase in our trade has been marked since its annexation by the United States, and I look for equally rapid improvement in our trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines. These colonies will absorb some of our surplus manufactures, and they will also draw upon this country for their provisions, thus increasing the demand for the products of the American farms."

BRYAN'S SOLILOQUY.

To be, or not to be
For Towne
That is the question.
If I should squint
Or nod,
Or give consent by word or sign
Or beam one bimetallic smile
Upon these pops,
Or wink approvingly,
Or say a word, or write a line
To this man they have named,
Or stoop to recognize
The prostrate form of populism
That lays its life down at my feet,
The Bourbon hate that hates a pop
As hell hates holy water
Would turn upon me
With a blasting curse.
Or if I scorn these "poor relations,"
These whiskered pandoors of the West,
They'll knife me at the polls.
And so I must be motionless,
And speechless (Oh ye Gods!),
And sit like a painted dummy,
A decoy,
Floating upon the waves,
As if in life, yet motionless,
To draw this populism
Fluttering to its death.
I owe these Western farmers much.
They stood by me like a wall
In ninety-six.
They stretched their larynxes
And cheered and swest
While Tammany stood aloof and held its nose,
And looked at me with cold contempt.
But,
No matter.
Politics is a game.
The farmer is the fool
That must be fooled this year.
He sits, good honest soul
Within his quiet home
And dreams of some sweet time
When a dollar can be made
From fifty cents.
A time which this deluded chump
Will never see.
And so, I sit, these several weeks,
In silence;
(O Lord! What a task!)
While every whiskered Pop
Upon the wind-swept plains
Of bleeding Kansas,
Holds his ear down to the ground
And listens for the friendly word
That never will be spoken.
—J. W. Johnson, in Nebraska State Journal.

The Woman of It.

Brown—Jones tells me he is going to support McKinley this fall.

Mrs. Brown—Yes, that's just like that good-for-nothing Jones; willing to support a stranger, while his wife has to take in washing to support the family.—Chicago News.

The Songs and the Laws.

"Let me but write the people songs," cried the poet, "and I care not who makes their laws!"

The manager of the music hall laughed a laugh of scorn.

"That shows how little you know of the advertising value of hostile legislation," he sneered.

And, indeed, it was not for art to condemn jurisprudence.—Detroit Journal.

In the Wheel Store.

Customer—I've got money to burn, and I want the best wheel you have.

Dealer—That's all right. We have bicycles to scorch.—Detroit Free Press.

GOOD SUN DIAL OF PASTEBOARD

Mankind first began to note the passage of time thousands of years ago, before the age of clocks, and the original thinker noticed that when the branch of a tree cast its shadow at a certain spot the day was half over, and then watching the passage of the shadow and marking the places over which it passed, he was able to divide the day first into halves, then into quarters, and at last into twelfths, thus getting the hours. Although we have clocks and watches today, it is interesting to retrace these steps in measuring time, and here is a method by which any patient boy can make his own sun dial, so that he can know the hour without calling to the cook to ask if it is time to dress for dinner. Take bits of ordinary cardboard, the tops of pasteboard boxes will do, and cut out some oblong pieces about a foot wide and a foot and a half long. Fasten two of them together lengthwise, on one side to form the pieces A B in the illustration. Then bend the edge of a third piece and paste it to B, so as to have it stand at right angles, and for D.

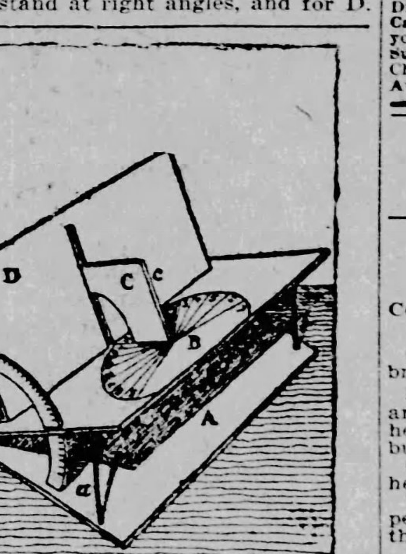


DIAGRAM OF A HOME-MADE SUN-DIAL.

Make a slit in 1, into which slide an upright piece, C. This last marks the hours by casting the shadows C along the diagram which is drawn on B by watching a shadow and comparing it with a clock. On account of the difference of the distance of places from the equator and the inclination of the earth to the sun the piece B is made movable so that it can be elevated to the position which experiment shows to be right. In this way every boy can make his own sun dial and set it exactly so that it marks the hours of daylight correctly.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

NO MUSIC IN THESE CONVICTS

William O'Leary and Edward Byrne, paroled from Pontiac reformatory, strolled along Fulton street Friday evening, their arms filled with musical instruments, says the Chicago Chronicle. Detective Sergeants Larkin and Collins never had known them as musicians and therefore were a trifle inquisitive.

"Since when did you become a musician?" asked Larkin of O'Leary.

"Me? Why, I've been a musician since I was born," explained he.

"And you, Mr. Byrne?" asked Collins. "Are you also a musician?"

"Well, I should whistle," answered Byrne.

"Then fiddle up, so that we can see

what you can do," requested Larkin.

The two protested at first, but finally O'Leary began thumping away on a banjo and Byrne drew a bow across the violin he carried.

"What do you call that?" Collins asked. "That ain't music."

"Why, sure," answered O'Leary. "We play in opera."

Then the nonmusically inclined detectives hurried their prisoners off to the Desplaines street police station, where it developed that the instruments, valued at nearly $500, had been stolen from the factory of J. Schall, 25 Canal street. The property was returned to him and yesterday O'Leary and Byrne went back to Pontiac.

The Health Problem

Is much simpler than is sometimes supposed. Health depends chiefly upon perfect digestion and pure blood, and the problem is solved very readily by Hood's Sarsaparilla. You may keep well by taking it promptly for any stomach or blood disorder. Its cures of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other diseases are numbered by the thousands.

The favorite family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

THE SAILOR HAT FOR THIS SEASON

This picture shows the latest shape in sailor hats. They are much higher in crown and wider in brim than for several summers past. The coarser straws, Jumbo, or rough and ready, will have the widest vogue, with a black gros grain band. Many women, not partial to the

strictly tailor-made style, are ornamenting them with bands of black velvet, or peau de soie ribbon, in several pastel tints with a huge rosette in front to match.

IF YOU HAVE
Rheumatism
and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address
JOHN A. SMITH, 631 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW CURE FOR
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER
Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc., you will upon request be mailed
A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder disease after ten years' suffering, the bladder trouble being so great he had to rise ten to twelve times during the night. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, of Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Sunday School.

LESSON XII, JUNE 17, 1900.
The Feeding of Five Thousand.
John 6:5-14.

Compare Matt. 14:13-21; Mark 6:30-44; Luke 9:10-17. Memory verses 9-12.

Golden Text: Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. 6:11.

5. When Jesus then lifted up his eyes and saw a great company come unto him, he saith unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread, that they may eat?

6. And this he said to prove him: for he himself knew what he would do.

7. Philip answered him, Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that everyone may take a little.

8. One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, saith unto him,

9. There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves, and two small fishes: but what are they among so many?

10. And Jesus said, Make the men sit down. Now there was much grass in the place. So the men sat down, in number about five thousand.

11. And Jesus took the loaves; and when he had given thanks, he distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to them that were sat down; and likewise of the fishes as much as they would.

12. When they were filled, he said unto his disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost.

13. Therefore they gathered them together and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remained over and above unto them that had eaten.

14. Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that Prophet that should come into the world.

The Lesson in Everyday Life.

This he said to prove him (v. 6). We do not always know when we are on trial. One cold day in January, I started for the pond with my skates. My little friend Bill lived down the road, and I stopped to see him. He had been whimpering around with a headache and begged to stay at home from school. "Get on your skates, little Bill," said I, not knowing this. "Can I? O mamma! say Yes," he cried. "I thought you were sick," she said. "I'll go to school to-morrow," he said. O little Bill! The cat was out of the bag. He was caught before he knew it. How suddenly the test comes! The office boy never knows when his employe gives him a "marked" bill, nor the clerk when he is given a test task to see if he is fit for the "raise." Every day and every hour is testing-time.

There is a lad here (v. 9). There is always. What kind of a place would it be without a boy? If a bicycle tire bursts, there is a little lad there who has some glue. If you lose your fish hook, there is a little lad there who has another. Of course, he is always around when you don't want him. He is always near you when you step in a mud-puddle or fall down. He peeks in at the door when you go to see his big sister. But what would the world be without him? For one, I should want to leave it. You may be sure that, when that little lad brought the fishes to Jesus, he had something said to him as sweet as those other words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." Christ had a soft place in his heart for the "little lad." If any of us have not, we are not fit to be Sunday-school teachers.

And having given thanks (v. 11). Even if gratitude were not a duty, I should still try to cultivate it, just for the pleasure which it excites in the soul. The sensation which I feel when gratitude wells up from my heart is almost perfect bliss. It is something like what a rose would feel if it were conscious of its own perfume, or a spring if it feel the pure water gurgling up out of its depths. To me ingratitude is repulsive and horrible. Did you ever watch them feed the tigers in a museum? It is the absence of gratitude that makes the sight horrible. All the eye of the tiger says is "More, more, more!" And I have seen men eat in the same way. How much better than an animal is the man who does not feel gratitude for his daily bread and all his other mercies! How different is the light in the eye of a tiger from that in the eye of a sick soldier when a Sister of Charity gives him a draught of cold water! That light is gratitude, a light more beautiful than that of the evening star.

Gather up the broken pieces . . . that nothing be lost (v. 12). Jesus, as man, did that which he always does as God. Not a crumb in his whole universe does he ever permit to be wasted. If he does not point it out to some little bird for its evening meal, he slowly turns it into a fertilizer to enrich a little seed which, after a century or two, he will drop carefully upon it. Waste is a crime, but God's economics are always beautiful and attractive. They are never mere stinginess. He saves for the use of others. Probably Jesus saw to it that those fragments were sent to the poor, about whom he was always thinking.

This is of a truth the prophet that cometh into the world (v. 14.) It came out at last—the real truth about this wonderful being. Be sure of this, the secret nature of every one of us will sooner or later be revealed. His prophetic gifts revealed themselves. All real talents are like fire—they burn out into view. If you have a gift, do not be afraid that it will never be discovered. Do not go round thrusting it into other people's faces. Do not be bragging of it, describing it, calling attention to it. If you have the capacity to stand at the head of your class, or run the business in which you are now only an errand boy, it will leak out. The boss or superintendent will see it creeping out of every little deed you do.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

A Master of Silence.

Among the few who have a perfect genius for silence is a certain well-known artist, whose reticence is the amusement and wonder of all who know him, says London Tit-Bits.

A friend who had dropped into his studio one day was vainly endeavoring to draw Mr. H—— into conversation when the artist's brother appeared in the doorway.

"Hallos, Tom!" said the brother.

"Halloa, John!" returned Tom, looking up from his easel, with a smile.

John wandered about the room for fifteen minutes, turned over his brother's latest work, and then, going toward the door, stopped long enough to say: "Well, good-by, Tom."

"Good-by, John," was the hearty rejoinder.

Tom painted on for some minutes, and then, in an unwonted burst of confidence, he said, warmly, to his amused friend:

"I tell you, I was glad to see John! Haven't seen him before for a month!"

KIND OF MAN WHO WILL WIN

James A. LeRoy, secretary to Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine commission, has a faculty for meeting all sorts of emergencies in apparently impossible ways.

In 1896, when he was captain of the University of Michigan track team, he sprained his ankle and had to break training. He went with his team to Chicago to attend the western intercollegiate meet, but did not expect to contest and did not even take his track suit. But a man whom he had counted on to win the broad jump got sick. LeRoy saw defeat staring his team in the face. He was entered for the games and had the right to take part. He borrowed a suit and pair of spiked shoes. He walked to the track with a look of determination on his face that made his supporters prophecy success in spite of his bad ankle and lack of training. When his men came he tore down the field in a way that made the Michigan men hold their breath. He rose at the take-off and landed just 22 feet and 7 inches away, breaking the western record and defeating his nearest competitor by more than one foot.

When Commissioner Worcester offered LeRoy his secretaryship the athlete was in Detroit writing politics for the Evening News. He wired his acceptance and then wrote another telegram. It read:

"Can I take my wife?"

"You have my blessing," wired the commissioner, who knew LeRoy was not married, "but I will have to get you permission from Washington."

Then LeRoy wrote another telegram.

JAMES LE ROY.

It was to Miss Mabel Pound, of Pontiac. Miss Pound had been in the university when LeRoy was a student there. This telegram read:

"Will you marry me and start at once for the Philippines?"

The answer to this dispatch has not been made public. However, permission came from Washington for LeRoy to take his wife to Manila. There was no time to be lost. LeRoy had to leave for San Francisco on Friday. Superstitions were laid aside and he was married to Miss Pound on that day. Now he and Mrs. LeRoy are on the transport bound for the Philippines.—Saturday Evening Post.

OF KHAKI CLOTH FOR THE SEASHORE

Yachting gown of khaki cloth, trimmed

bands of dark blue. White sailor with blue ribbon.

BRILLIANTS.

Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cause a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not good-night, but in some brighter clime,
Bid me good-morning.
—Mrs. Barbauld.

The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.
A jewel in a ten-times barred-up chest
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.
Mine honor is my life, both grow in one.
Take honor from me and my life is done.
—Shakespeare.

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears.
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.
—Scott.

God doth not need
Either man's work, or his own gifts; who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. his state
Is kingly, thousands at his bidding speed,
And pass o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and wait.
—Milton.

The whole world without art and dress
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd
For all that nature has conferred.
—Butler.

The weakest arm is strong enough that strikes
With the sword of justice.
—John Webster.

"What is the real good?"
I asked in a musing mood.
"Order," said the law court;
"Knowledge," said the school;
"Truth," said the wise man;
"Pleasure," said the fool.
"Love," said the maiden;
"Beauty," said the page;
"Freedom," said the dreamer;
"Home," said the sage;
"Fame," said the soldier;
"Equity," the seer.
Spake my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret:
Kindness is the word."
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Good Reason.

"What a happy dog you are! Don't you ever borrow trouble?"

"Nope! Can't afford to; the interest is too high."—Brooklyn Life.

Big Drop in Bicycles.

For $8.00 to $12.00 you can now buy the same class of bicycles that are being widely advertised by several houses in Chicago and other cities at $15.00 to $30.00. For $13.75 you can get a high grade, one-year guaranteed 1900 gents' or ladies' bicycle, the equal of bicycles sold everywhere at $25.00 to $40.00, and for $15.00 you can get a genuine Elgin King or Queen, the highest of high grade, a 1900 model, that retails everywhere at $50.00. Shipped anywhere in the United States on 10 days' free trial. No money until after received. For full particulars, complete bicycle catalogue and special price offerings, cut this notice out and mail to
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS

Patents A. S. Pattison, 606 F St., Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

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$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. PEASE MFG. CO., Stat'n 27, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents for Dr. Tyler's Pepsin Stomach Powders (ladies preferred). Sure cure for all stomach troubles. Sample box 25c postpaid. Add. H. F. Hastings, Sole Prop., Toledo, O., Sta. B.

MISCELLANEOUS

STARK TREES PAY BEST by Test—74 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We CASH WEEKLY & want MORE HOME & traveling salesmen. STARK BRO'S, LOUISIANA, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

Escaped from the Toledo State Hospital.

Bentley Southard, of West Mansfield, Logan Co., Ohio, escaped from the Toledo State Hospital on February 8, 1900. He is 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, brown hair parted at the side, brown eyes, small dark mustache, brown colored clothes with his name marked on each article of his clothing. A reward will be paid to any one who will return him or inform Dr. H. A. Tobey, Superintendent of the Toledo State Hospital, of his whereabouts.

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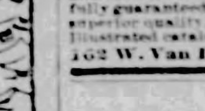

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Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

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A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address State Medical Institute, 121 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., to-day for a free trial package.

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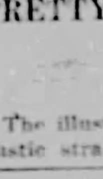

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PRETTY HAT OF RUSTIC STRAW

The illustration presents a hat of pink rustic straw, with black roses, green

foliage and choux of pink chiffon, while the brim is lined with plaited black chiffon.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

MAY PREMIUMS.

The three largest clubs received during May were as follows: B. T. Miner, Creston, Iowa, 90; W. F. Dogwell, Correctionville, Iowa, 42; Ansel Nesbit, Greenville, N. C., 41. We have already ordered watches sent by registered mail to each of the above addresses, as promised. The terms upon which we offered watches as premiums expired on May 31st. Our special terms for three months or campaign subscriptions, will be made known on application.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

Unless the unexpected happens, the first session of the fifty-sixth congress will end this week. It has been a very busy and very important one. With regard to our insular possessions, Hawaii has been granted a regular territorial from of government; Porto Rico has been given a tentative form of civil control, which will be supplanted within the next year and a half by a regular insular government; a civil commission has been sent to the Philippines, to take the place of military control as soon as the lingering embers of the insurrection have been extinguished.

The new financial law has removed all ambiguity from the statutes regarding the coin of final redemption, the old high-interest bonds have been funded at the lowest rate interest paid by any nation, elasticity of currency has been conserved, and the treasury is overflowing with gold. What a contrast to the situation under the last Cleveland administration!

In diplomatic work, the session has been an important one in the senate. Perhaps the one of most interest is the treaty with Great Britain and Germany regarding the Samoan islands whereby the group was divided among the nations, Tutuila falling to us, with the splendid harbor of Pago-Pago, which will be made a naval station. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer one, is still pending, as are the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indies.

Not a little important legislation has passed one branch of congress, and is yet pending in the other, to be taken up when congress reassembles in December. The Nicaraguan canal bill has passed the house and is made the special order in the senate for December 10 next. The shipping bill is on the house calendar, having passed the senate. The bill for a cable across the Pacific has passed the senate, and is now before the house. The new anti-trust bill has passed the house, and is pending in the senate.

Two important acts of general legislation are that amending the pension laws, so as to permit "aggregating" disabilities to pensioners under the law of 1890, and changing the provision for widows so as to make it more liberal. The "free homes" act is another. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians on the payment of the usual fees and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the west heretofore sold at stated figures per acre.

The Alaskan code bill, which gives a complete system of civil law to that territory, has passed both houses, and will become a law. Among other important measures which have passed one house but are still pending in the other are those for the election of senators by the people; authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight-hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

The record of the Fifty-sixth congress bears out the well-known rule that when the Republicans are in the majority congress is progressive in formulating new legislation to meet new conditions arising, while Democratic congresses spend the time in discussion and wrangling, without much effective work.

CHICAGO VIM AGAIN.

Chicago never does anything by halves. Her great drainage canal is the most stupendous work ever attempted by a city. But since its opening, the reverse current in the Chicago river interferes with the navigation of that stream. So Chicago has buckled to the new task thus developed, and will spend ten and a half million dollars in widening, straightening and deepening the stream, so as to make it safely available for the largest lake vessels. This huge improvement is needed for the commerce of the city, and it will have another advantage. When the national government improves the Illinois river, so as to make the drainage canal available for water traffic between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, there will be a superb channel from Lake Michigan to the canal. All honor to Chicago for her push and enterprise! She never falters, no matter how great the task, when its accomplishment will inure to her improvement and prosperity.

The Democratic plea that the anti-trust amendment was brought up by the Republicans as a "political bluff" won't go down with the people. No one has any doubt—not even Bryan—that it is the only method to reach the matter thoroughly. If the Democrats thought it was a bluff, they could have neutralized any political advantage which might accrue to the Republicans by voting for it. And the American people understand this thoroughly.

DEMOCRATS SHIELD TRUSTS.

The Democrats in the House of Representatives yesterday took the attitude of a noted backwoods statesman in Maine many years ago, when the prohibition law was new, and was a burning issue in state politics. The gentleman in question was endeavoring to maintain a position on the fence, but was compelled by his opponents at a public meeting to declare himself, which he did in these words: "Gentlemen, I'm in favor of the Maine law, but agin its enforcement!"

The vote in the House June 1 revealed an analogous attitude on the part of the Democrats regarding trusts. They say they are opposed to trusts, but they voted against a measure which would have given Congress full power either to destroy the trusts or to prevent any injury to the people's interests from these corporations.

The question was on the passage of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the national constitution giving Congress full authority to deal with trusts and monopolies. The Democrats defeated it. The Republicans have a majority of 21 in the House, but a resolution for a constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds affirmative vote. The vote stood 154 ayes, 131 nays, being 38 short of the requisite two-thirds. Every Republican but two voted for the resolution. All the Democrats opposed it but five.

This is the outcome of the wholesale denunciations of trusts by the Democrats, big and little, from Bryan down. When they had an opportunity to vote to put an end to all trusts and monopolies, and thus conserve the welfare of the people, they voted with practical unanimity against it. And Littlefield's exposure of Bryan as the creature of the sugar trust when he was in the House, put the capsheaf on the revelation of Democratic demagogy and cowardice.

The basic plea of the Democrats in the House against the proposed constitutional amendment was that it would be a blow at "state rights." But the people well remember that, in public speeches this year, Bryan himself has advocated an amendment to the national constitution which should give Congress power "to get at the root of the trust evil, and destroy every trust in the country." If Bryan does not think that state rights are endangered, the humbug of the Democratic argument in the House on June 1 is apparent to the rank and file of that party throughout the Union.

The people of the nation are an unit in demanding that the trusts shall be curbed. The Republicans prepared a thorough and complete remedy, and the only one which can fully accomplish that object. The Democrats have put themselves on record as shielding the trusts. They have committed their party. What will the people of the country say to this?

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Until further notice, we withdraw all special offers, and the regular price of $1 a year for the Weekly Blade will prevail. As compared with the price of other staple commodities, $1 a year is very little for a good weekly newspaper. With the recent advance of print paper and other material necessary to publication, a lower price is impossible.

However, for the summer months we do not invite yearly subscriptions (except at above price), as the demand for The Blade will be almost wholly on a campaign or three months basis. Therefore, we will say for the months of June and July the price for a single three months' subscription will be 25 cents. For small clubs, 15 cents per name.

Since there will be a great demand for The Blade as a campaign paper, we will make special confidential rates to those who desire to raise clubs for campaign circulation. All interested should drop us a postal card. For that matter we hope some one in every town will take an interest in placing a large club in their locality this summer. It is an easy matter to raise a club of one hundred or more three months names on the terms we have to offer, and $5 to $10 profit to the club raiser may be earned in a single day's work.

LITTLEFIELD'S BLOWS.

Whenever Littlefield, of Maine, rises in the house of representatives there is consternation among the Democratic members.

On Friday, in the debate on the anti-trust resolution, he flayed them until they roared like wild animals.

He pointed out to them that in a recent speech their idol, Bryan, advocated a constitutional amendment as the proper remedy for trusts.

He taunted them with the fact that they had gone back on their leader's advice, and were now championing these combinations.

And then he dug up Bryan's record while in congress, and proved that the Nebraska man championed the Sugar Trust, and the Congressional Record bore him out.

He raked the ranks of Democracy as with a Gatling gun, and the fire was so severe that it made them furious.

They tried to howl him down, but Littlefield would not be howled down. Every sentence exploded with the force of a bomb. The Democratic side of the house was never more thoroughly whipped.

He proved by the records of congress that when the Democrats were in control of that body they mere recommended that the remedy for the trust evil be left to future congresses, and from this drew the evident conclusion that Democrats either lack the courage or wisdom to deal with great public questions.

Littlefield's speech is unanswerable. And then following the speech, when the vote came on the resolution, the Democrats lined up in favor of trusts, simply because Republicans are seeking a way to throttle them.

Congressman Littlefield has in his first term sprung into national prominence as a leader of the Republican side of the house. His great speech of Friday makes his position secure.

Republicans in congress, believing with William J. Bryan, that there should be a constitutional amendment giving congress power to deal with trusts, proposed such an amendment. The Democrats lined up against it. The Democratic party never misses an opportunity to blunder.

With a wheat crop in Kansas estimated at 85,000,000 bushels Mr. Bryan has no more chance of carrying that state this year than he has of capturing the electoral vote of Ohio.

The next total eclipse will be that of William J. Bryan on November 6 next.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The Littlefield anti-trust bill, amendatory of the Sherman law, passed the House on Saturday with but a single dissenting vote. The Democrats endeavored to load it down with amendments, in order to defeat it, but all amendments were rejected, except one, which declares that nothing in the bill shall be construed to apply to labor organizations. This went through with but eight negative votes. When the bill, as amended, was put upon its passage, the Democrats were obliged to support it solidly. They realized the great blunder they made in opposing the constitutional amendment giving Congress full power over the trusts, and flopped over to support this measure in a solid body.

The bill goes to the full limit of the possible authority of Congress under the constitution in the regulation of trusts and trade combinations. It amends the Sherman anti-trust law by declaring that every contract or combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states or with foreign nations illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years.

The bill also provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages. The definition of "person" and "persons" in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys of corporations. This makes it impossible for any one concerned to dodge the operation of the law on a technicality.

For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common law; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce, and forbids them the use of the United States mails.

It provides for the production of persons and papers and confers jurisdiction upon United States circuit and district courts for the trial of cases under it, and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

The proceedings of the Republicans in Congress have smashed Mr. Bryan's trust issue. That gentleman has been howling for a constitutional amendment against the trusts. The Republicans introduced in the House a resolution for a constitutional amendment of that precise character. The Democrats of the House voted against it, and thus prevented its receiving the necessary two-thirds vote. Its defeat is due entirely to the Democrats. If any voter, after that performance, can be induced to vote the Democratic ticket by the anti-trust howl, he is indeed a fool, and wisdom is not with him.

THE ARMOR PLATE QUARREL.

The Democrats of the Senate on June 1 put themselves on record as opposed to the completion of the war vessels now awaiting their armor, and the proper armament of the additional vessels authorized. Led by Tillman, the blatant demagogue from South Carolina, the Democrats refused to recede from the senate's position on the armor plate question. Tillman frankly declared that he would rather the bill should fail than yield to the house proposition.

And what is that proposition? That the secretary of the navy shall be authorized to contract for Krupp armor for the three vessels built and for those authorized, at a maximum price of $445 per ton; if armor can not be obtained at this price, then he is authorized to contract for enough to complete the three vessels awainting their armor at a price not exceeding $550 per ton, and shall at once proceed to erect a government armor plant, at a cost of four millions, enough for the first year's work being appropriated in the bill.

Tillman and his crowd hold out for the provision of the previous appropriation, which provides that the secretary shall not pay over $300 per ton for this armor. Krupp armor can not be obtained for that price, and the reasons are plain. That figure was named because it was the lowest price ever paid for the old style armor. Krupp armor is so much superior to the old that a plate of three-fifths the thickness gives the same protection as the old armor, thus lightening the vessels and rendering them faster and easier handled. The chief item in the cost of armor plate is the labor involved in the rolling and hardening processes. It amounts to 90 per cent of the cost. Being about two-fifths lighter than the old armor, a ton will cover a larger area than is covered by a ton of the old. This makes $445 a ton a reasonable price for it as compared with the old at $300 a ton—and it is understood that Krupp armor can be obtained at $445 per ton.

One would suppose that the facts in the case would remove all objections on the part of senators to the house bill, but they do not. The old Democratic opposition to a navy finds in this armor plate business one excuse to obstruct the increase in the number of our fighting ships. That is all there is to the opposition of Tillman and his followers.

DEWEY FOR SECOND PLACE.

The chances are favorable for the nomination of Admiral Dewey for Vice President with Bryan, at Kansas City. There is no show for the admiral for the Presidential nomination. The solid instructions for Bryan from the states which have held conventions render his nomination certain.

Dewey has not said anything which would lead any one to suppose he would refuse to became the running mate of Bryan, and he is acceptable to the Democratic leaders. Hence it is becoming more and more of a probability that he will be nominated unless he should refuse to allow the use of his name—and this is not expected.

When Admiral Dewey returned to Washington from his Southern trip he said: "The South was never in a more prosperous condition than it is to-day, and I know the people of the South do not want Bryan for President."

Democrats are extremely solicitous lest Major Rathbone will now tell some awful secrets concerning the Hanna senatorial campaign. Republicans, including Senator Hanna, are willing for him to tell all he knows.

Democrats have made a pretty mess of it in congress the past few days and added no little weight to the load which is dragging that party down to defeat.

THE BOER COLLAPSE.

Kruger's ultimatum..	......Oct. 10, 1899
Invasion of Natal by Boers	Oct. 11, 1899
First battle, at Glencoe.....	Oct. 20, 1899
Bloemfontein entered......	March 12, 1900
Johannesburg surrendered..	May 30, 1900
Kruger's flight from Pretoria—	—May 30, 1900
Duration of war....	232 days

The fall of Johannesburg and the abandonment of Pretoria by Kruger and his officials, marks the collapse of the Boer cause. The burghers appear to have become convinced that the British army is too strong to be successfully resisted. In consequence, they can not be held together to resist Lord Roberts' advance at every step. This is in strong contrast to the stubborn opposition they made to Buller's advance in the hills along the bloody banks of the Tugela.

Kruger had planned to resist to the end, but his troops do not possess that quality of trained soldiers which makes them obey orders implicitly. They can fight admirably—none better; but they will not turn themselves into food for powder when they feel that resistance is really hopeless. Had the Boer army been well disciplined and loyal, the formidable fortifications of Pretoria and Johannesburg could have bid defiance to the utmost efforts of the British for a long time. However, as it has been plain ever since the fall of Bloemfontein, that victory for England was inevitable, it is surely better to yield without further slaughter on either side.

The fighting is not yet over, for there separate commands of Boers in the field who seem determined to prolong the conflict. A guerilla war may be kept up, though it is to be hoped for the sake of the Boers themselves, that it will be of short duration. The Boers, animated by an intense hatred of England, dreamed that, in their mountain strongholds, they could bid defiance to her, and realize the dream of a Dutch South Africa. They counted, too, on aid from other European powers. They rashly invoked the arbitrament of the sword, and its decree has been against them. The two Boer states will become British colonies, but their people will have their liberty maintained intact.

The Transvaal and the Orange River state were republics in name, oligarchies in fact. The principal change that will result will be the granting of equal rights, including suffrage, to all citizens, whether Boer or Uitlander. If the Boer element predominates at the polls, it will control the colonial legislature precisely as the Dutch element controls in Cape Colony. The new government will be republican in fact, and not only in name. And with the end of the war a new and progressive ara will open in South Africa which will make for civilization and enlightenment.

THE KENTUCKY CASE.

The supreme court of the United States holds that it has not jurisdiction in the Kentucky election case. This was expected by those familiar with constitutional law. But while this decision seats Beckham in the governor's chair, to which the people of the state most certainly elected Mr. Taylor, it is in no sense a justification of the infamous Goebel statute, under whose provisions this result was reached through the forms of law, but in defiance of the popular will.

The case goes now to the people of Kentucky. Next November they must elect a new governor, because the law of that state provides that when the lieutenant governor succeeds to the governorship, he shall hold the office only until the next state election, when a new governor must be chosen.

It rests with them to say whether Kentucky shall be ruled by the majority of her voters, or whether a law shall stand unrepealed which renders it possible, by boards of election made up of zealots all from one party, to nullify the will of the people and induct into office men who were fairly defeated at the polls, as were Goebel and Beckham last fall.

It is true that the Goebel law still stands, that the election machinery next November will be completely in the hands of the Democrats; and that the courts are controlled by Democrats. But even this aggregated power in the hands of one party can be overcome by the people, if they shall rise in revolt at the polls against Goebelism. The Goebel law should and will be made the issue at the polls this fall; and the salvation of the state depends upon the honesty and fairness of the people.

The Republican campaign should be made on an appeal to the honor and the sense of justice of the voters of the state. The unseating of Taylor, though under the forms of law, was none the less a crime against the people. Let the Republicans put wise and cool-headed men in charge of their campaign, and raise it above the level of personal antagonisms and bloviating rhetoric. They must appeal to the reason of the voters, not to their passions nor their prejudices. They can carry the state under a pledge to repeal the Goebel law and substitute an absolutely fair and just election law.

THE WAY TO BEST THE SENATE.

By a practically unanimous vote the National House of Representatives passed a resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election by the people of United States senators.

This resolution went over to the Senate and was referred to the committee on privileges and elections of that body. This committee has made an adverse report on the resolution, but gives no reason for doing so. It was simply returned marked "adversely reported," and that is the end of it so far as the Senate is concerned.

But if the Senate is through with the question the people are not. It was not supposed that the Senate would act favorably on the matter. However, there is another way of reaching the result, and it will no doubt be done, for there is a widespread determination to bring about a change.

If the legislatures of two-thirds of the states act in favor of a constitutional convention then Congress must call a convention, whether or not it desires to do so. A movement is already on foot to have the states to take such a step. All over the country the demand is for a change, and it is not believed there is a single state whose legislative body will not give its support to such a resolution.

There is an old saying that "there is more than one way to hang a cat," and the constitution provides more than one way to tack an amendement to the constitution.

Tammany will support Bryan this year. Fortunately, Tammany is not as potent in the country at large as it is in misgoverned New York city.

Have you been counted?

MR. LANHAM'S WEAK PLEA.

If the speech of Representative Lanham, of Texas, in the House May 31, is a fair sample, the opponents of the proposed anti-trust amendment to the national constitution are in a bad case. That gentleman's objection to the amendment lies in his adhesion to the old state rights dogma. Like the nullifiers of Calhoun's time, and the apologists for slavery of the '50's, Mr. Lanham fears the conferring of power on the national government. "Centralization of power" is the bugaboo which he dreads.

He should learn the lesson of history in the somewhat similar case of the slavery struggle. The pro-slavery men declared that Congress had no right to meddle with the institution of slavery, nor to prevent a slaveholder from taking his human chattels into the territories to the end that they might become slave states, thus extending that survival of a barbaric age. They howled against "centralization of power" and the "violation of the reserved rights of the states." As the result of the war, a new grant of power was made to the national government, and slavery was abolished. None of the predicted evils materialized. On the contrary, the nation entered upon a new era of progress, and the South has reached a prosperity impossible under the old slaveholding regime.

Within the past few years new conditions have arisen. Many lines of productive industry have come under the control of monopolies and trusts, and the dangers of this status are clearly recognized by all intelligent men. An adequate remedy is sought. It is admitted that Congress has no power in the matter except as to commerce among the states. The proposition now before Congress is for a constitutional amendment, whereby the states shall grant to the national government full powers to deal with the entire matter. Mr. Lanham, a Democrat, on behalf of his party, opposes this.

He is afraid to give this additional power to the national government; yet it is admitted that unity of action to stop the evil can not be obtained from state legislation alone. With New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia giving these organizations every facility for incorporation under their laws, because of the revenue which will accrue to their treasuries, one can see plainly that so long as even one state shall refuse to legislate against trusts the evil must go unchecked. Mr. Lanham expresses fear that, should Congress be vested with full powers in this matter, that power will not "be well and wisely employed and promptly administered." As some of the states refuse to use their powers to check trust evils in their own areas, Mr. Lanham's plea is really one against any action, and therefore in favor of the trusts. Let the people elect men to Congress pledged to action, and his objection will disappear.

Perhaps his weakest argument is his expression of belief that the constitution confers all power needed to combat the trust evil. If it does, why should Mr. Lanham fail to point out the grant of power therein which applies? The modern development of trusts is a national evil, working to the detriment of all the people and imperiling the general welfare. The arm of the individual state is too short to cope with it. The radical remedy is to give specific authority to the general government to grapple with and subdue it.

DO NOT WANT SUFFRAGE.

The National Congress of Mothers, recently in session at Des Moines, refused to go on record as asking that the right of suffrage be extended to women. The matter was brought up by some of the members but the large majority of the delegates opposed it on the very good ground that the proper care attending the bringing up of children is the first and greatest problem which should receive the attention of mothers. In fact, there was no desire on the part of the delegates to enter the political arena.

The student of the times can clearly discern that the trend of sentiment in favor of universal suffrage among the women of the country is not strong. Even where this privilege is accorded the interest seemingly grows less year by year. Here in Toledo this spring but 1,400 women registered and fewer voted at the election for members of the school board. This is a small number when it is remembered that there are 30,000 male voters in the city.

On the part of many women there is a disposition not to mix up in political affairs. The home with its duties is woman's field and but a small per cent have any desire for the turmoil of politics.

METHODISTS AND THE PRESIDENT.

By an overwhelming vote the delegates to the Methodist conference, on May 28 refused to adopt the majority report of their committee on temperance, because it severely arraigned President McKinley for the position of the administration on the army canteen question.

The minority report, which eliminated entirely the attack on the President and the attorney general, was adopted by such a decisive vote as to leave no doubt in the mind of any one the position of this great body of Christian workers.

The action of the conference will commend itself to the thousands of members of the Methodist church, even to those who do not believe for a moment that the army canteen should be tolerated. The attack on such a distinguished layman as President McKinley would have been a reflection on the conference rather than on the President. As one of the delegates declared, "We are here to deal in principles and not indulge in personalities."

Reports of army officers show that so far as maintaining discipline in the army there are two sides to the canteen question, and there is no doubt that the President has considered both sides. The fact that the President is not only a churchman, but a Christian gentleman, is proof that the army canteen is maintained because there is some good reason for it.

Democrats are now on record as being opposed to anything which will hurt trusts. The Democratic party is the most stupendous blunderer of the century.

Democrats will carefully avoid making the prosperity of the country an issue this year. "We object" will be the burden of the Kansas City platform.

Friends of Mr. Bryan should see to it that no good declaimer is permitted in the Kansas City convention hall, else there may be another stampede.

Webster Davis is now probably sorry he did it.

PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 4 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Boer War Closing.

At length, after nearly eight months of conflict, the South African war is within sight of its close. Johannesburg has fallen, and, as tihs is written the occupation of Pretoria is anticipated at any time. President Kruger is represented in the press dispatches as having fled from Pretoria, which has also been abandoned by the military forces of the Boers. No great number of these have been taken, however, and they must be somewhere in the field unless they have, as is possible, quietly withdrawn to their farms and abandoned the unsatisfactory theater of the war. The Boer envoys in the United States are quoted as saying that the war will continue, but events are stubborn things, and they are against the people of the South African republics.

Protecting the Legations.

That was a remarkable little army that started by rail from Tien Tsin for Pekin last Thursday. The force numbered fewer than four hundred officers and men, but it included six distinct armies—American, Russian, British, French, Italian, Japanese—each under its own flag. In spite of its smallness this allied army of half a regiment was rather an imposing force with which no single power on earth would be particularly eager to hostilely meddle.

Of course, it is not correct to speak of this force as an allied army. When the six little armies entrained at Tien Tsin, there was no connection between them. Each was going about its own business, independently of the others. The six nations had determined to furnish guards for their respective legations at Pekin, and the six detachments happened to travel on the same train. But there can be no doubt that the men who made up the six detachments regarded themselves as forming an allied army likely to be called upon to fight in a common cause against a common enemy and quite ready to do so.

Flourishing Finances.

National finances for the month of May just ended present a series of eloquent arguments which may be attributed to the administration policy, the Dingley tariff bill or other agencies. The treasury statement at the beginning of the present month shows a cash balance, exclusive of reserve and trust funds, of $145,783,530, while the gold holding aggregates $422,906,844. The total number of refunding bonds issued under the new currency act amounts to $284,000,000, while outstanding treasury notes have decreased from $86,000,000 on the date of the beginning of the new monetary system to $78,636,759 June 1.

The excess of receipts over expenditures in the business of the treasury for the last month amounts to $4,814,520. In view of the decision of congress to prevent any tinkering with the special war tax or tariff regulations, the glowing predictions of excess surplus in the treasury and enhanced national credit promise to be more than realized at the end of the government fiscal year.

To Fight Chicago Platform.

While the nomination of Mr. Bryan at Kansas City seems to be a foregone conclusion, some of the leaders of the Democratic party in the east are endeavoring to prevent the sending of delegations instructed to vote for the candidate and the platform of 1896. Their object in this is, of course, to secure, if possible, some modification of the planks in the Chicago platform, which caused the disruption of the party four years ago. New Jersey has refused to indorse that platform or instruct delegates. Ohio will probably do the same, and New York will at least oppose the platform.

Cotton Prices.

Notwithstanding the recent drop in cotton, the price of that staple is still well above that of recent years, and the average for the entire cotton year promises to be the highest for nearly a decade. The average price per pound in the year 1891 was 8.6 cents, in 1893 8.5 cents, and since that date has ranged downward, being in 1898 5.9 cents and in 1899 6.8 cents. Prices of cotton goods witnessed a heavy reduction in those years. The recent advance of more than 50 per cent in the price of cotton used in manufacturing, coupled with the advance in wages, is already making itself apparent in the price of cotton cloths, the average export price uncolored cotton cloth in March, 1900, being 5.1 cents per yard, against 4.1 cents in March, 1899, and that of colored cloth 6.2 cents per yard in March, 1900, against 5 cents in March, 1899. The effect of this sharp advance in price of cotton, and consequently of cotton cloths, is perceptible in the export trade in cotton goods. Exportations of cotton cloth in April, 1900, were but 16,143,188 yards, against 31,751,887 yards in April, 1899.

Should Be Done

It is likely that the privilege of admission to the mails as second-class matter will be extended to publications issued by the agricultural departments of the several states. Many of these make a practice of issuing periodical publications intended as aids to farmers along practical lines. These publications are compiled by experts, and their wide distribution would, without doubt, be of service to the agricultural classes generally. The cost of distributing them is, however, a serious item at present. A favorable report has just been made by the Senate committee on Post Offices upon a House bill extending the privilege of second-class rates to matter of this kind. Such a measure ought to pass. The documents intended to be distributed are papers issued under public authority, whose possible usefulness is crippled under existing conditions. There is no real ground of objection to the bill, and it should have no difficulty in passing at the present session.

German Meat Bill.

So far the questions raised by the proposed meat-inspection legislation in Germany have been kept, as far as the United States has been concerned, in a diplomatic atmosphere. The country is ably represented at Berlin, and the best efforts of those acting for it abroad have been devoted to limiting, as far as possible, the friction inseparable from the situation. This has been a distinct advantage, for it has given opportunity for a more or less dispassionate examination of the whole subject while definite and conclusive action was still in the future, and tended to avoid even a too precipitate conclusion as to what might be the outcome in Germany. This is an attitude which it is well to maintain for a while longer. The exact provisions of the proposed law do not seem to be clearly understood in this country, and we do not know even that the text of the measure has been received. It is, we understand, not yet in force, its approval by a majority of the Bundesrath, as well as of the Diet being necessary for the making of this as well as other laws of the empire.

GIRL LASSOES MEXICAN LION

Texas Girl Captured a Wild Beast and Took Him Home.

The girl of the southwest, if reports are to be credited, is a marvel of personal bravery. One girl in Texas has just been made famous in the country around Marble Falls by an achievement that would daunt the hardiest frontiersman in the land. Her name is Norma Diora, and she lives with her father near the headwaters of the Guadaloupe. She, with two sisters, was accustomed to go out on the range to look after her father's cattle. One Sunday morning recently Miss Norma, who is the oldest and most daring of the three, started to ride the fence of a small pasture, expecting to return in time to attend church, and not wishing to desecrate the Sabbath, she swung her Winchester on a gate post, remarking that she guessed that she would not have any use for a gun, as she was not going very far.

She had traveled hardly out of sight of the ranch house before she seriously regretted that she had left the weapon at home. A monster Mexican lion sprang over the fence just in front of the girl's pony, and, after looking at her for a moment, out of glaring eyes, it uttered one of its wild shrieks and sprang away in the direction of a small bunch of cows and calves.

The old cows instantly charged the lion, and the mother of the calf gave him such an ugly thrust with her sharp horns that he was forced to relinquish his hold on his prey. The sight of the frightened little calf aroused Miss Norma's ire, and, swinging her rope over her head, she rode at the lion, which started to beat a hasty retreat.

Summoning all the strength of her lungs, the girl screamed at the lion and urged her pony to pursue him. The beast frequently looked back and snarled threateningly, but he failed to find courage to offer battle. Suddenly it occurred to the girl that there was no reason why she could not choke the lion to death. An attempt was worth making, for this one monster was capable of destroying a hundred young calves and yearlings in a single night.

Suiting her actions to her thoughts, she swung her lariat over her head, and as the trained pony sprang forward at his greatest speed, she sent the rope hissing through the air and dropped the noose with certain precision about the lion's neck. The pony instantly braced himself on his haunches, digging his forefeet in the ground, and the lion turned a somersault, striking the earth with his head toward his pursuers. Crouching and emitting a roar that chilled the blood of the young girl, he sprang into the air with all his strength, expecting to land on the pony's neck and tear his pursuers to fragments. The agile little horse turned just in time to feel the claws of the lion grazing his haunches. Realizing that her life depended upon the strength and speed of her pony, for she had not time to release the lariat from the saddle, she leaned forward and urged her frightened pony to do his best.

She reached the ranch gate at her home just as her sisters, accompanied by two young men of the neighborhood, were about to pass through it on their way to church.

One of the young men put a bullet through the animal's head. As a reward for her bravery, the Texas Cattle association has presented Miss Norma with a handsome silver-mounted revolver.—Chicago Chronicle.

BRAVE ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG WOMAN IN TEXAS.

HOW TO MAKE THE BABY STRONG

Bernard A. McFadden, writing in the periodical, Physical Culture, advocates beginning systematic exercise with children almost from babyhood days.

Mr. McFadden says the exercise should be a play or romp from beginning to end. The father should remove his coat, or the mother her corset, to take part in the exercise, and the parent will feel the beneficial effect as well as the child. He describes a series of exercises.

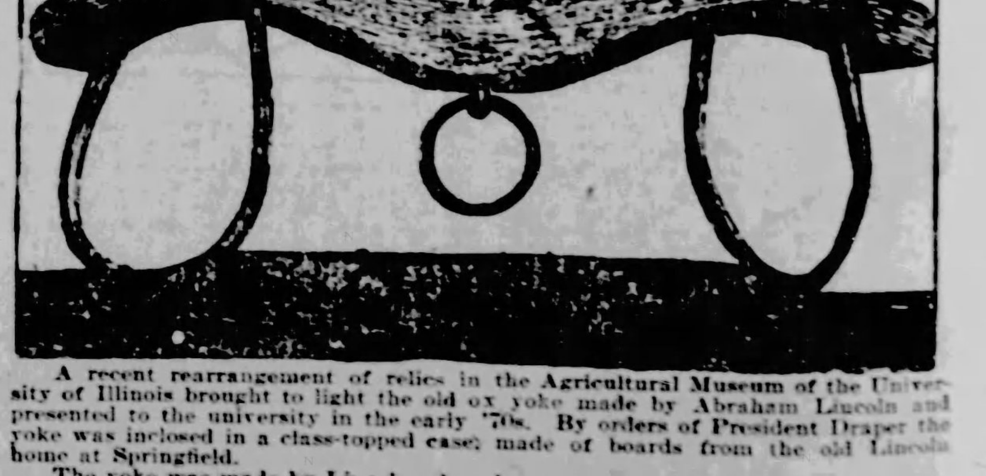
Raising the child by the wrists from a sitting to a standing position is the first exercise. This will expand the chest and develop the muscles around the chest. Exercise No. 2 consists in raising the child clear of the floor, and while holding him suspended bring his hands together, then far apart, repeating the motion until the child tires of it. Exercise No. 3 is raising the child from the floor by having him clasp his hands over your arm.

In exercise No. 4 the child is raised by the hands and feet and swung from side to side. This will strengthen the legs, back and arms.

Exercise No. 5 consists of lifting and lowering the child by one arm and one leg, changing from one side to the other. Care should be taken in this exercise, as it is rather rough handling unless the child is strong. The limbs are strengthened by the sixth form of exercise, which consists in lifting the child from a sitting to a standing position.

In exercise No. 7 the child is raised by placing the hands under the abdomen, while he keeps his body as straight as possible. This will help the back and hips. In the eighth exercise the same process is reversed by placing the hands under the child's back. In the ninth exercise the child is supported from one side and then the other. Exercise No. 10 consists in lifting the child by the ankles, and strengthens the legs, hips and waist.

OX YOKE MADE BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



A recent rearrangement of relics in the Agricultural Museum of the University of Illinois brought to light the old ox yoke made by Abraham Lincoln and presented to the university in the early '70s. By orders of President Draper the yoke was inclosed in a glass-topped case, made of boards from the old Lincoln home at Springfield.

The yoke was made by Lincoln when he was on a farm near Decatur. For several years it was in service about the Lincoln homestead.

The yoke is of black walnut, and shows evidence of hard usage. The workmanship is rough, the iron parts being especially crude, indicating that they were made at a country blacksmith shop.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1530—Caswell Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The "Caswell" is a charmingly simple way of making a waist for home or street wear. The body of the waist is gray nun's veiling. It fits plain in the back, and in front opens over a vest of corded white silk trimmed with rows of narrow black ribbon. The revers are of

white silk and are trimmed in the same fashion as the vest. The sleeves are cut after the style of the shirt sleeves, except that at the wrist they are finished with a trimmed band instead of a cuff.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1793—Carlyle Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It is a novel characteristic of many of the newest tailor coats that in place of darts there is a single overlapping seam from hem to armhole as here illustrated. This design is short in the

back, tight fitting and absolutely without fullness. This design is stylish in any of the smooth cloths, simply finished with stitching.

1802—Ladies' Fitted Bloomers.

Sizes, medium and large. The new fitted knickerbockers are adjusted to fit the hips by means of darts, so there is no fullness at all at the waist line. The front is finished with a narrow belt and the back is faced. The slight fullness at the knee can be gathered in a band or fin-

ished with a hem and an elastic band inserted. For wheeling or any out-door sport, these knickerbockers are made of pique, flannel, outing flannel and wash fabrics.

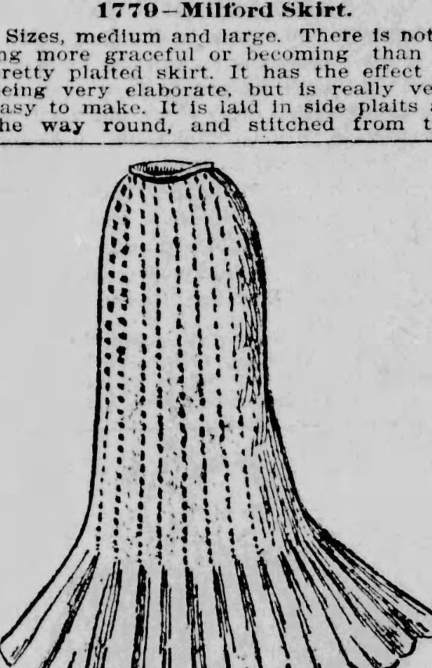
1798—Errington Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Among the most practical summer-time costumes for both middle-aged and young women are those of the soft clinging foulards, so fashionable at present. A black or dark blue foulard combined with cream lace or white chiffon, makes a stylish gown and one useful for

many occasions. In this design for the waist the fronts of the foulard are plain at the shoulders and bust, and open over a full inner vest of cream white chiffon, and scalloped bands that are of foulard, trimmed with white passementerie and which form an outer vest effect. The pointed collar that rolls back from the bands in the front and from the shallow yoke in the back, is of white satin trimmed with an applique of lace. A wide crush girdle is of black velvet.

1779—Milford Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. There is nothing more graceful or becoming than a pretty plaited skirt. It has the effect of being very elaborate, but is really very easy to make. It is laid in side plaits all the way round, and stitched from the



belt to within about twelve inches from the bottom, allowing the lower edge to fall loosely, thereby giving the effect of a deep flounce. The fullness in the back is laid in a double box-plait. This design is quite effective for silk, cotton and light weight woolen fabrics.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1803—Three New Sleeves.

Medium size. Three of the newest sleeves are here portrayed. No. 1 is the popular shirt waist sleeve, rather close fitting, with just a suggestion of fullness at the shoulder and at the cuff. No. 2 is a perfectly plain tight fitting sleeve. It is

cut with the outer seam reaching only to the elbow. No. 3 is a two-seam sleeve, fitting in the shoulder without apparent fullness, and is finished with a double cap at the shoulder and double circular pieces at the hand. These designs are suitable for any of the popular gown fabrics.

POCKET SPITTOONS USED IN PARIS

By order of the mayor of Paris signs have been placed throughout the French capital at conspicuous places by which the public is requested to refrain from spitting on the ground, in the interest of public sanity and in order to avoid the extension of infectious maladies. The same order has been transmitted to all the Paris omnibuses, tramway and railway companies. This was followed by the introduction of a pocket spittoon, which is finding an immense sale in

PARISIAN'S POCKET CUSPIDOR.

Paris. This little spittoon, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is made of aluminum and consists of three parts—the proper spittoon, a funnel or mouthpiece and the cover. All three parts fit together by friction. For use only the cover has to be taken off. The funnel is only removed when the spittoon has to be cleaned, which is done by washing it in a solution of water and carbolic acid.—Chicago News.

Rest for the Weary.

She—Do I talk in my sleep, John?

He—No. Not when you are asleep, Maria—thank heaven!—Indianapolis Journal.

BRITISH LOSS AND GAIN BY THE BOER WAR.

Cost of army, Oct 12 to June 12, per day	$ 800,000
Total cost army, 243 days, in field alone	194,400,000
English property owners' business losses, per day	20,000
Business losses, 243 days	4,860,000
New governmental expenses, per annum	10,000,000
Property damages through war	5,000,000
Total cost of war	$214,260,000
Gain, Rand mines, value yearly output	$ 80,000,000
Gain, coal fields, value yearly output	4,000,000
Gain, Transvaal tax revenues, per year	5,000,000
Gain, Orange Free State tax revenues, per year	3,000,000
Gain, diamond fields, value yearly output	2,500,000
Gain, captured military munitions	5,000,000
Total present gain	$ 99,500,000

New territory acquired, square miles, 167,465.

The entire war operations of Britain, including the expense in the field, are estimated, for the period of eight months, to have cost £600,000,000, or $3,000,000,000. The field expenses were the least.

LOSSES IN MEN.

British—killed, wounded and missing	28,312
Boers, estimated	10,000
Total	38,312
Total forces engaged both sides—	
British	250,000
Boers	62,000
Total	312,000

HEAVY BATTLE LOSSES:

English—		Boers—	
Spion Kop	1,600	Paardeburg	310
Tugela river	1,156	Gras Pan	200
Ladysmith, first fight	1,275	Belmont	110
Magersfontein	841	Mafeking	96
Stormburg	621	Modder river	400
Modder river	650	Dundee	250
Paardeburg	630	Tugela river	200

Total British taken prisoners	4,300
Total Boers taken prisoners	5,250

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BOER WAR

The following is a brief summary of the principal events in the war between Great Britain and the Boers:

October 10—Transvaal ultimatum.

October 11—Boers cross the border.

October 12—War declared.

October 13—Boers attack an armored train, killing fifteen British soldiers.

October 14—Severe fighting at Mafeking.

October 15—Kimberley besieged.

October 20—Forces of South African republic are joined by those of the Orange Free State and attack the British at Glencoe, but are repulsed after heavy fighting. General Symons, the British commander, fatally wounded.

October 21—British under Generals White and French carry the Boer position at Elandslaagte. Gen. Koch, second in command of the Boer forces, fatally wounded.

October 30—Very severe engagement near Ladysmith. Boers captured two regiments, the Gloucestershire and the Dublin Fusileers, and a mounted battery.

October 31—Buller arrives at Cape Town.

November 6—Ladysmith completely surrounded by the Boers.

November 9—The first British transports reach Cape Town.

November 13—British garrisons at Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith completely invested.

November 16—Armored train is ambushed by the Boers north of Estcourt, and many British soldiers are captured, including Lieutenant Winston Churchill.

November 19—Boers seize several towns in Cape Colony, south of the Orange river.

November 22—General Methuen, with a strong force, crosses the Orange river and starts to the relief of Kimberley.

November 29—Fearful fighting at Modder river, the British under Methuen, who is wounded. Total British casualties, 438—73 killed and 365 wounded.

December 10—General Gatacre, commanding the British forces in Central Cape Colony, left Molteno by rail and made an attack on Stormberg, 220 miles southeast of Kimberly, with 4,000 men and was nearly annihilated. British loss, 697; Boer loss, 15.

December 9—Second battle of Modder river began, the English under Methuen and the Boers under Cronje, and lasted three days, the first two an artillery duel, then an assault, resulting in the repulse of the British with losses in killed, wounded and missing of 963.

December 15—Buller attempts to cross the Tugela river to go to the relief of Ladysmith and is repulsed. Loss—Eleven guns and 82 men killed, 667 wounded, and 359 missing; total, 1,108.

December 18—Lord Roberts made commander-in-chief.

January 9—General White repulses an attack on Ladysmith, but loses 377 men, killed and wounded.

January 10—Roberts and Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.

January 18—Buller crosses the Tugela practically unopposed.

January 24—Battle of Spion Kop with heavy English losses — 139 killed, 391 wounded and 63 missing; total, 593. The British driven back across the river.

February 5—Buller makes a third attempt to cross the Tugela and is again driven back.

February 15—Kimberley relieved.

February 27—Capitulation of Cronje and his army of 4,661 men at the Modder river, the British under the immediate command of Roberts.

February 28—Buller crosses the Tugela.

March 1—Buller's cavalry under Dundonald relieves Ladysmith.

March 10—Presidents Kruger and Steyn appeal for peace with independence. Great Britain refuses, demanding unconditional surrender.

March 13 — Lord Salisbury declines American peace proposals, saying, "Her majesty's government can not accept the intervention of any other power."

March 14—Roberts enters Bloemfontein, and the British flag is run up over the capital of the Orange Free State.

March 17 and 18—Many Free State forces surrender.

March 21 to 24—Boers continue to retreat northward.

March 25—British losses to date; 16,418 killed, wounded and missing.

March 28—Death of General Joubert in Pretoria.

April 1—British force ambushed near Bloemfontein. Boers capture six guns and 350 of the enemy are killed and wounded.

April 3—General Cronje and a thousand Boer prisoners sail for St. Helena.

May 1—Roberts begins a movement in force northward.

May 15—Arrival of the Boer envoys at New York.

May 18—Relief of Mafeking.

May 21—Secretary Hay informs the Boer envoys that the United States tendered its good offices to Great Britain, that these were refused, and that the United States can do nothing more.

May 22—Roberts continues his advance. Boers are concentrating in Pretoria.

May 22—Great Britain's demand for unconditional surrender is refused.

May 26—Roberts crosses the Vaal river and begins the invasion of the Transvaal. Boer forces steadily retreating.

May 30—Roberts enters Johannesburg. Kruger and his forces flee from Pretoria.

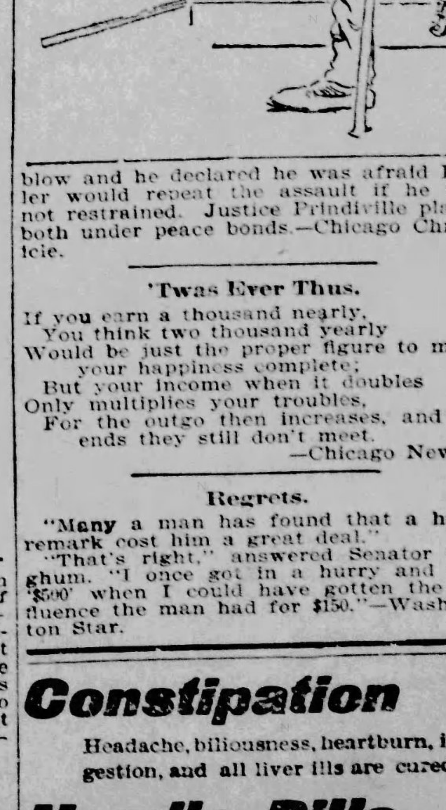
July 2—Pretoria occupied.

THE DWARF WHIPPED THE BARTENDER

Henry Keller, who is exactly 4 feet high, walked proudly into the court of Justice Prindiville at the Harrison street station yesterday, and admitted that he had assaulted John King, who is two feet taller than he.

"He told me to get a pair of stilts when I called for a drink in a saloon in Clark street, your honor," explained the midget, "and as I am very sensitive I had to take notice of the insult. I just got a club and 'soaked' him on the head."

King's head still bore the mark of the



blow and he declared he was afraid Keller would repeat the assault if he was not restrained. Justice Prindiville placed both under peace bonds.—Chicago Chronicle.

'Twas Ever Thus.

If you earn a thousand nearly,
You think two thousand yearly
Would be just the proper figure to make your happiness complete;
But your income when it doubles
Only multiplies your troubles,
For the outgo then increases, and the ends they still don't meet.
—Chicago News.

Regrets.

"Many a man has found that a hasty remark cost him a great deal."

"That's right," answered Senator Sorghum. "I once got in a hurry and said '$500' when I could have gotten the influence the man had for $150."—Washington Star.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

LESSONS OF BOER WAR.

New York, June 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: So important are the lessons taught by the Boer war that Secretary Root has given instructions that the reports of the American army officers who have been sharply watching the South African military operations be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of the service.

Officers of the army who have been closely following the war say that while the lessons taught can not be regarded as especially new, the operations have substantiated these important conclusions:

The avoidance of frontal attacks upon an enemy's position, especially in close order formation.

The necessity of having the latest small arms and artillery.

The undesirability of risking artillery, as General Buller did at Colenso.

The value of effective scouting.

The presence of ample cavalry and artillery.

Brigadier General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, made this statement regarding conclusions he had drawn as a result of the war:

"The South African war will do more to preserve peace during the next 20 years than The Hague conference or anything of that character. The tremendous efficiency of modern arms of precision, using smokeless powder on ground especially suited for defense, has been made so apparent by this war that every military man has learned the almost impossibility of capturing any difficult position, especially by frontal attack.

"Although the individual Boer is a man of great bravery, resource, aggressiveness and possessing soldierly qualities generally, yet it is to be remarked that the Transvaal army has not captured a single position during the entire war. On the other hand, the British army has found it almost impossible to capture any position, but has won its way by outflanking the Boer positions and rendering retreat imperative."

WIDENING CHICAGO RIVER.

Chicago, June 2.—The first definite step to save Chicago's commerce by widening the Chicago river was determined upon by the sanitary district trustees yesterday. Plans for widening the stream to 200 feet and dredging to a depth of 30 feet were practically agreed upon. The improvements involve widening the river from Twelfth in the south branch to the entrance to the channel. Large portions of elevators, warehouses, coal and lumber yards are to be lopped off. The cost of the land passed upon is estimated at $2,000,000. To acquire the land necessary for the improvement of the river from the lake to Twelfth street will necessitate a further expenditure of approximately $8,000,000, making a total cost of $10,000,000.

No New Plague Cases.

San Francisco, June 2.—No new cases of plague have been reported during the past 24 hours. A house to house inspection continues and unhealthful spots in Chinatown are all being thoroughly cleansed. All danger to residents outside of the Chinese section is passed, according to the authorities.

News of the Week.

AGUINALDO DEAD OR WOUNDED

Major March's Men Overtook His Party and Gave Them a Hot Fire.

Vigan, Luzon, June 2, via Manila, June 3.—Major March, with his detachment of the Thirty-third regiment, overtook what is believed to have been Aguinaldo's party on May 19, at Lagat, about one hundred miles northeast of Vigan. The Americans killed or wounded an officer, supposed to be Aguinaldo, whose body was removed by his followers.

Aguinaldo had one hundred men, Major March one hundred and twenty-five. The American commander reached Laboagan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since March 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails and traveling through the forest along the beds of streams.

Toward evening May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outpost about a mile outside Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing four. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Although exhausted and half starved, Major March's men entered Lagat on the run. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountainside the figures of twenty-five Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse were silhouetted against the sunset. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled carrying with them the body. The Americans on reaching the spot caught the horse which was richly saddled. Blood from a badly wounded man was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed:

"To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator's Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled "The death knell of the Filipino people."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river, which is a tributary to the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter, covered with palm leaves.

There Major March reviewed his command, shoeless and exhausted, and picked out twenty-four of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Apari May 29.

The officer shot was either Aguinaldo or his adjutant; and as the horse was richly caparisoned, it is a fair presumption that it was Aguinaldo.

The soldiers of General Young, military governor of Northwestern Luzon, captured early last month an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. General Young immediately organized for pursuit, giving Major March a chance to finish the work begun in November. Major March left Candon May 10, hurrying north towards Laboagan, while Colonel Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Rangued, province of Abra, covering the trails westward. The garrisons in the Cagayan valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward.

Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Laboagan, he apprehended a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerillas of the Filipino army and saying:

"There having arrived this morning at Laboagan a hostile column from Bokoc, I have set out with all my force. My road has no fixed destination." This was signed "Colonel David," a soubriquet. Aguinaldo called at the presidencia, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter at a triangular table where speeches were made eulogizing Gregoro Pilar.

At night Major March's men slept in the bamboo, resuming the advance in the morning, and reaching Lagat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time.

Aguinaldo's papers are very important. They show that he took refuge in Isabela province, where he remained until he established himself at Laboagan, province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy season operations. Until recently he was ignorant of outside events, making no pretense of directing the insurrection, happy if indeed he might be able to keep alive among the hostile Igorrotes, who killed several of his followers.

CAPT. GODFREY KILLED.

Manila, June 4.—Yesterday General Funston, with 25 men, engaged 50 of the enemy 25 miles east of San Miguel de Mayumo. Captain George J. Godfrey, of the Twenty-Second regiment, and one private were killed. The enemy's loss is not reported. Twenty-five armed insurgents have surrendered at Calire, island of Panay.

Omaha, Neb., June 4.—Capt. George Godfrey, reported killed in the Philippines, was stationed at Fort Crook with the 22d regiment, and was one of the most popular officers in the regiment. He entered West Point from New York and graduated in 1884. He was wounded in the head in the Cuban campaign. He rejoined his regiment shortly before it sailed for the Philippines.

RIFLES RECOVERED.

Manila, June 2.—Lieutenant Colonel Emerson H. Liscum, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Tariac, island of Luzon, reports that the efforts of the local president have resulted in the capture of 31 out of the 33 Krag-Jorgensen rifles, in good condition, stolen from the regiment December 9 last. The search for the rifles has been unceasing since they were lost. Some scouts on Tuesday nearly recovered the rifles, but the enemy removed them and hid them in the hills.

Neuva Eciga, a town in Candaba, has been burned and many poor families are homeless. General Wheaton recommends government succor. It is supposed the fire was accidental.

A LOBBYING FUND.

New York, June 2.—The Times to-day publishes the following:

In order to secure the passage of a bill in congress, known as the "classification bill," every clerk in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburg and Baltimore was asked yesterday (Friday) to give $10 out of the salary he received for the month of May to be used in pushing the bill. New York city alone has 1,500 clerks, and if all paid they would contribute $15,000 to the fund, which is expected to amount to at least $60,000. The clerks were assured that the bill would become a law by June 10, if the fund were promptly raised.

It was the opposition of some of the clerks to the payment or the sum demanded which caused the disclosure of the fact that such a fund was being raised.

According to Postmaster Van Cott, this disclosure may cause the removal of a number of men who have been actively engaged in raising the legislative fund.

THE ICE TRUST.

New York, June 4.—Controller Coler, had a conference with ex-Judge Dillon, his private counsel, to-day, with a view of settling upon a mode of procedure in connection with an investigation by him of the contracts between the city and the American Ice Co.

The controller was served with papers to-day in an action to rescind all contracts made by the dock department and other city departments with the American Ice Co., on the ground that several of the stockholders of the ice company are city officials, and that under the charter it is unlawful for any municipal officer to acquire an interest in any contract or lease with the city. The charter also stipulates that "all such contracts in which any such person is or becomes interested, shall at the option of the controller, be forfeited and void."

Mr. Coler said to-day: "Now that the matter is officially brought before me I have to begin at once. I will say that the proceedings before me are entirely formal. There does not seem to be any doubt of my right to annul these contracts, provided it is shown that city officials connected with the ice company are interested in them."

Mr. Coler said he had not yet made up his mind as to how or when he would begin.

Chicago, June 4.—A special dispatch from New York to the Times-Herald follows:

Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of Greater New York, is confronting a serious crisis. Impeachment proceedings against him are imminent, and there is a strong likelihood that he will be removed from office and possibly made to suffer punishment for his connection with the plundering ice trust.

It all rests with Governor Theodore Roosevelt. What he decides to do with Van Wyck will be done. But it may be set down at once that Roosevelt will not fly off at half-cock in the matter. The case is too serious for snap judgment. The entire career of a prominent man is at stake. His social, political and business life is in the balance. Roosevelt knows full well the gravity of the occasion, and will weigh carefully every bit of evidence at hand before he acts.

But it looks bad for Van Wyck.

It also looks bad for his associates in Tammany Hall. The Crokers and Carrolls are in the same boat. They are all tainted with the ice trust scandal, and they will sink or swim with Van Wyck, who after all has proved himself to be a weak figurehead for the greatest of all corrupt political devil-fish—Tammany Hall.

Van Wyck owns 4,000 shares of the ice trust stock. That is clear. It all rests on where, when and how he got it. The strongest theory advanced so far, and the most damaging one, is that he was given the stock in return for his note for the par value of the stock, and that note, by some hocus-pocus, was lost or mislaid.

This, of course, is mere surmise, but it is no surmise that the mayor owns the stock. Because he owns it, he may be removed from his high office—removed, disgraced and punished.

NEELY'S REQUISITION.

New York, June 4.—Requisition papers having been signed yesterday by Governor Roosevelt in the case of Charles F. W. Neely, accused of having embezzled postal funds of the United States government in Cuba, preparations are being made by the federal authorities for the transfer of the prisoner to Havana. It is expected that habeas corpus proceedings will be brought in Neely's behalf and Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin says that under the original charge framed under sections 1 and 2 of the act of March 3, 1875, he can be tried in this district. United States Marshal Henckel, in an opinion of receiving orders to take charge of Neely under Governor Roosevelt's requisition to-day wrote to Attorney General Griggs for instructions. Until an answer is received Neely, now an inmate of Ludlow street jail on Judge Lacombe's order in a civil suit, will not be disturbed. Mr. Baldwin, discussing the matter, said that it was possible the civil case against Neely may be abandoned and if such action is taken the government will send Neely to Cuba for trial.

Signed by Governor.

New York, June 4.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the Neely extradition papers and they were forwarded to Washington last night.

RIOTING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 4.—Christine Thiere, 18 years old, yesterday was set upon by a crowd of about 2,000 men simply because she had ridden on a car of the St. Louis Transit company. She was on the way to spend the day with her mother. She is a servant. The distance was too far to walk and get back to her employers by night. She took a street car. When she alighted at Ninth street and Geyer avenue at 5 p. m., from a Cherokee car, she was approached by a young man, who called her a "scab." Others joined in the chorus. A young man tore off her jacket and another her hat. She was struck by the fists of men, and bruised about the face and body. A pocketbook which she carried in her hand was snatched away and the money taken.

Piece by piece, her clothing was torn away, while she appealed for entrance at the nearest house. The occupants, however, were afraid the mob would tear down the building, and refused her admittance. She succeeded in reaching an alley, and ran down it, followed by the hooting men. There was a little window leading into a cellar. She broke the glass and jumped in and cowered in a corner in the darkness. Finally her persecutors went away. Then she called for help and received it, finally being taken to her employer's, in Delmar boulevard.

At No. 1916 South Twelfth street, another incident of the kind occurred. Stella Broderick got off a car, only to be assailed and hooted at by a mob. Her jacket was torn from her by men. She ran down an alley and into the house of Mrs. Folke. The mob surrounded the house and began throwing stones through the windows. Mrs. Folke got a revolver and opened fire on the mob from her front window, and the men scattered.

MUSCULAR PASTOR.

Muscles Built up on Postum Food Coffee.

"For years I have not been able to drink coffee, as it made me very nervous and gave me a headache. No one loved coffee more than I and it was a severe trial to abandon its use. Nearly three years ago I saw Postum Cereal Coffee advertised and concluded to try it.

"I have been so well pleased with it and its healthful effects that I have used it ever since. I carry packages with me when I visit other places.

"When I began to drink Postum, my muscles were flabby, as my habits are sedentary, but for the past two years my muscles have been hard and I never felt stronger in my life than I do now at sixty years of age, and I attribute my strength of muscle to constant use of Postum. I drink it three times a day. I feel so enthusiastic about Postum that I cannot recommend it too highly wherever I go. Wishing you great success, yours truly," Rev. A. P. Moore, 474 Rhode Island St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The reason Postum builds up the human body to a prime condition of health, is that when coffee is left off, the drug effects of the poison disappear and the elements in Postum unite with albumen of the food to make gray matter and refill the delicate nerve centers all over the body and in the brain. This sets up a perfect condition of nerve health, and the result is that the entire body feels the effect of it.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer. Express Charges Prepaid.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

GEN. WOOD ON CUBAN FRAUDS

He Does Not Believe They Extend Beyond the Postal Service.

New York, June 1.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, authorized the World correspondent to cable to the World the following statement from him relative to the frauds in the Cuban postal service and the general condition of the island:

"I firmly believe that irregularities in the Cuban postal service which amount to plain theft only, are all that will be discovered.

"The postal service has not been under my jurisdiction. I learned of the frauds, instituted an inquiry, and took steps to secure the punishment of the men implicated.

"I have since inaugurated a thorough investigation into all the departments, and am confident that the condition of affairs of the postal service does not exist in any other branches. Of course, there have been many rumors inspired by the postal scandal, of fraudulent transactions in the other departments—the customs service, the engineer's department, and the department of parks. I have every reason to believe these departments have been conducted in a most business-like and honest manner. You can readily understand that men who have been in the habit of swindling the government under the Spanish rule, do not take kindly to the methods of the United States."

"Should you discover the existence of irregularities in any other department, general, what would be your action?"

"I would institute a thorough investigation, and punish the offenders," replied the general, firmly.

"Has any intimation been conveyed that the administration at Washington would, for political reasons, rather no other scandals be exposed, and that the full extent of the postal scandals be kept as quiet as possible?"

"I have not received such an intimation," was the answer. "It is my place to find out whether the government service is properly administered. If I find it isn't, I shall insist upon the punishment of any offender, no matter who he may be or what influence, political or otherwise, may be exercised to protect him. I am responsible for the honest conduct of the government and any person found guilty will be punished."

"What have you to say regarding the reports of unwarranted extravagance on the part of officials sent by the United States government?"

"There is nothing in the condition of affairs to justify such a statement. I know a number of officials who have been compelled to spend more money to maintain the dignity of their rank and country than the United States has allowed them. They have drawn upon their private incomes to do so, and the government has not been called upon to foot their bills."

"How many men have been found guilty of fraud, and either been quietly dropped from the service or placed under arrest?"

"Very few, and with one exception, all were in civil branches of the service. Out of 60,000 soldiers sent to the island, but one man has been directly charged with embezzling, and he was a volunteer officer, and the amount of his stealings was $180. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced to three years. Aside from Neely, Reeves, Rich and the other men implicated in the postal scandal, there are a number of men awaiting trial for perpetrating frauds in the customs service. If guilty, they will surely be punished."

"How about the general condition of the island?"

"It is most satisfactory. The revenues are in excess of expenditures. There is less discontent than you imagine, and, while the advancement of the people is slow—undoubtedly more satisfactory than the old. A most significant indication is furnished by the fact that the preparations for the elections of municipal officials on June 16, have been conducted in a most orderly manner. I have not received a single request for troops.

"The registration of voters foots up 150,000, one-half of the voting strength. In order to preserve the best feeling, I decided to give the minority party representation on every board of aldermen and the other elective bodies. I do not anticipate trouble of any character as a result of the elections."

GOMEZ IN CUBA.

Havana, June 4.—General Maximo Gomez arrived here this morning. He was met by representatives of the various political societies and an enthusiastic crowd and was escorted to his house. On passing the palace General Gomez stood up in his carriage and saluted Governor General Wood, who was on the balcony.

Already his friends have issued a statement saying that early in the week he will attempt to consolidate the Democratic, Republican and Nationalist parties, with a view of bringing about a harmonious constitutional convention in this city in August. The authors of this statement contend that such a convention is the only path to independence.

The leaders of the various parties reply that the principles of the organizations differ too radically to make any combination such as Gomez proposes practicable. An intimate friend of Gomez says that if the parties refuse to combine he will establish a Cuba Libre party of his own and endeavor to obtain a plebiscite of the entire island, expecting in that way to force the political leaders to adopt his proposal if only in the hope of future office.

It is rumored that for such a purpose Gomez has been promised funds by a number of wealthy men, including a United States senator, who is said to have offered $500,000 on certain conditions to which Gomez will undoubtedly agree.

ANY MAKE BICYCLE you want at one-fourth price.

600 Second hand Bicycles, all makes, good as new $3 to $10
NEW 1899 and 1898 MODELS, High Grade, $8 to $13
1900 Models, best makes, all styles, fully guaranteed $11 to $20

Great Factory Clearing Sale. We ship anywhere for inspection. Send your address. If you are **UNABLE to BUY** we can assist you to **EARN A BICYCLE** distributing catalogues for us. Write for agency and commence work **at once.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept 6D, Chicago.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 100 to 10000 population; permanent employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 301 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FAME and FORTUNE from a Patent. Others invent profitably, why not you? Inventors' Guide FREE. Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, May 29.—Senate.—The senate added to the sundry civil appropriation bill an amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, on condition that $10,000,000 in addition be raised by the exposition authorities. The amendment was adopted without debate and without division. Because an amendment offered by him subsequently was stricken out on a point of order, Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) moved to reconsider the St. Louis fair amendment, and that motion now is pending. Mr. Bacon (Ga.) addressed the senate at length on the Teller resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, after which the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations by a vote of 40 to 26. Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) endeavored to secure consideration of the bill providing for the extradition of criminals from the United States to Cuba, but Mr. Allison declined to lay aside the appropriation bill for that purpose. Senate adjourned until Thursday.

House.—The house, by a vote of 107 to 124, refused to accept the senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill relating to armor plate, and adopted a modified proposition authorizing the secretary of the Navy to secure armor by contract, and if he cannot purchase it at what he deems a reasonable price, he is instructed to purchase a site and erect a factory for the manufacture of armor plate, appropriating the sum of $4,000,000 for this purpose. With regard to ocean and lake surveys, the house refused any appropriation for surveys by the navy, and tied up the conferees with instructions. It also refused to concur in the senate amendment to abolish the two years' sea cruise for naval cadets. With the above action the naval bill was sent back to conference, the conference report on the other items having been agreed to. The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, agreeing on all items except the senate amendment appropriating $225,000 for pneumatic tube service, was adopted, and the house then concurred in the excepted amendment. The opponents of the extended service in the house reconciled their concurrence in this action upon the ground that the $225,000 simply carried out the existing contract. The bill now goes to the President.

Washington, May 30.—Senate met in session. House passed a large number of private pension bills and then adjourned in honor of Memorial Day.

Washington, May 31.—Senate.—The sundry civil bill was passed, carrying an amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1903. Mr. Gallinger offered an amendment for the appointment of a commission of five men to study trade conditions in the Orient. Sharp opposition developed. Mr. Pettigrew made a point of order against it that it was new legislation. Mr. Stewart's amendment appropriating $400,000 to settle the civil war claims of Nevada was adopted. Mr. Daniel's amendment providing $50,000 to begin work on the memorial bridge at Arlington was adopted. After it has been agreed to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow and on Saturday the senate at 7 o'clock adjourned.

House—By a vote of 141 to 118 the house adopted an order devoting the day and evening to consideration of the Republican anti-trust constitutional amendment, and providing for a vote on the resolution on Thursday at 5 p. m. The order also devotes Saturday to the bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law. There was a sharp debate on the adoption of the order. The minority amendments were declared out of order, and the formal discussion of the resolution was begun.

Washington, June 1.—Senate—Sent back to conference the naval appropriation bill, insisting upon the senate armor plate amendments. This was done after an effective speech by Mr. Hanna against the proposition to purchase no more armor plate until a government factory was erected. Passed the military academy appropriation bill, with amendments giving General Miles the rank of lieutenant general and Adjutant General Corbin the rank of major general. Agreed to all the committee amendments on the urgent deficiency bill.

House—By a vote of 154 yeas to 131 nays failed to pass the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to regulate trusts. A two-thirds vote was needed, and the vote was practically along party lines. At the night session the bills to ratify the treaties made by the Dawes commission with the Cherokee and Creek Indians were passed.

Washington, June 2.—Senate—Passed the bill providing for the extradition of persons who have committed crimes in Cuba from the United States to the island, the criminals to be punished under the laws of Cuba as administered by Cuban courts. Passed the last of the appropriation bills—the general deficiency—as also the emergency river and harbor bill providing for numerous surveys and for certain other public works. Mr. Clay and Mr. Stewart addressed the senate at length on the questions involved in the government of our insular possessions. The session was concluded with eulogies on the late Representative Green, of Nebraska.

House—Passed the bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law by a vote of 273 to 1, Mr. Mann, (Ill.) voting against it.

Washington, June 4.—Senate—Extended speech on the Philippine question made by Mr. Teller. Resolution declaring Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated reported by Mr. Morgan, who will call it up Tuesday. At night session speech on Philippine question made by Mr. Pettigrew. Number of bills on the calendar passed, none of them of general interest.

House—Agreed to senate amendment to sundry civil bill appropriating $5,000,000 for St. Louis exposition. Also agreed to senate item for improvement of Mississippi river, with an amendment reducing the amount to $2,250,000. Bill sent again to conference. Agreed to conference report on District of Columbia bill.

Monarchy Is Jubilant.

London, June 1.—Emperor William, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, has sent a telegram to the queen, congratulating her on the success of Lord Roberts.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

As They Were, Are And Will Be.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Once a wild dream; later, a possibility; then, suddenly, an accomplished fact.

This is the history of all great revolutions, social, political and religious, whether bloodless or otherwise. Radicals in thought lead the way. If what they represent holds a vital truth, and the world is intellectually and spiritually ready, it will grow and grow, finally becoming an essential part of life.

Through my mind ran this thought, while reading of the preparations for the biennial meeting of the National Federated Clubs, at Milwaukee, this first week in June. It is said over five thousand women are to gather together there, going from the North, the East, the South and the West, wherever are women's clubs, and where is the community in which to-day they are not?

The time is not yet so far in the past that such a gathering as this would be deemed an impossibility. Even our grandmothers, if suddenly awakening to consciousness to-day, would somewhat doubt the existence of so many clubs formed for such varying purposes, and including women from every walk in life. They would wonder, too, if home was not neglected in order to fulfill the duties thus made necessary; if husband and children were not made unhappy by this devotion to outside interests.

It is not necessary to argue the question here. The time has past for argument in that line. Women's clubs have come to stay. They are an integral part of the nation's life, and the only thing to consider now is how the power thus aroused and unified may be made most effective for good. In the General Federation alone are 2,500 clubs comprising a membership of over 150,000. Outside of the Federation are many more, and it is not too much to say that each and every woman of them all has, beside possibly her own intellectual improvement in view, a real desire to help in some way in bettering conditions in which improvement is needed. This makes a tremendous force to be guided into the right channels, and a meeting like this in Milwaukee, at which will be present many of the foremost women of America, if carried forward in the spirit of harmony, will go far towards accomplishing this purpose.

The important part of what I have said lies in the last sentence—preserving a spirit of harmony. Differences of opinion there will and must be, but if wisdom presides over the counselling together, unison will be reached, and the prosperous future of this great body assured.

What has made such a gathering of women as that at Milwaukee possible is the higher education of women. Going back to the old days when it was considered unnecessary for them to know much more than to read and write, and a meeting greater than a sewing society would have been considered a crazy proceeding. The world moves.

One of the clearest, strongest and most comprehensive articles regarding the higher education of women appears in the current Arena Magazine. The writer, A. L. Mearkle, has convictions upon the subject and the courage of plain expression. She considers it in relation to marriage and motherhood, the plea being often made by the objectors to such higher education that it disinclines women for these "manifest duties." I want to quote something of what she says of this:

It is "founded on the idea that women are useful to the race chiefly (if not solely) for keeping up its numerical standard. This idea has made of the education question a poser for posterity; for it is as true of the race as of the individual that intellectual activity diminishes reproductive activity. Then if the education of women is a mistake, civilization is a greater one, and evolution a greater still. Should we wish to block evolution by keeping up a numerical standard at the expense of intellectual advance? Nature herself has shown no such folly. As brain tells more and more in the struggle for existence, numbers tell less and less. Differentation and improvement of type are Nature's answer to the charge of failing numbers. * * * Civilization has brought it to pass that the interests of the race no longer demand the sacrifice of individual interests, for the rearing of a large family is no longer all-important. Mankind is dominant on account of intellectual qualities, not because of numbers. When we become wiser as a race, women will not have to furnish children to be slain in war or to perish by famine and disease, and a much smaller total of births will serve to keep the planet populated."

She pursues the subject further in the same clear and well defined way, the conclusion being logically reached that the broader the field of knowledge into which the woman enters, the clearer her perception of duty and the wiser her action. Her education will, in no way, detract from her essential womanhood. She may not marry so young, nor because she thinks she must in order to be supported, but when she does, and from free choice, she will have a better understanding of the problems of life that will then come to her for solution.

The new activities of mind which the broader education has so far brought, have, in many cases, found their outlet in the work of the clubs. Until recently this has been in a large degree aimless. That it is and will be so no longer has become apparent. In the meeting of the Federation, the industrial condition of women and children will be discussed, and many other things as vitally important to the well-being of society. This shows that these things are not strange to the individual club nor to the individual woman.

The day is coming, and it is not far distant, when woman's influence will be a real and potent factor in determining all questions relating to the social, political and spiritual affairs of life. These great meetings are in the nature of a preparation for such duties, which will become active ones, instead of passive, as hitherto. May wisdom be the fruit of the greater knowledge attained through the higher education.

SOW THE SEED.

Are the winds of adversity blowing?
Heed them not, but continue thy sowing;
Thy handful of seeds,
Called "love and good deeds,"
May set a whole field all a-growing.

Are clouds of dark doubt o'er thee creeping?
Do thy sheaves seem scarce worthy of reaping?
Remember God's hand
Apportioned thy land:
Sow, and leave the result to his keeping.
—London Friend.

The Cozy Corner.

Mrs. J. W. Rinker sends these appreciative words of a recent article in this department:

"After reading our editor's letter on 'What Are Right Ethics,' I am so impressed with it that I wish to express to her my thanks for the able manner in which she explained a great truth; a truth which is so important that we need to understand it and to make a practical application of it in our every day lives. It must be an individual matter with each one; we must ask ourselves—am I allowing the divine part of my nature to express itself through the faculties that have been given me for that purpose? If so, then I am in harmony with the law of my being, which is the law of God. This means that I must use the faculties God has given me to the best of my ability in the way He intended them to be used, the moral or spiritual always dominating the animal or physical part of my nature.

"Let us take the beautiful truths embodied in our editor's letter and incorporate them into our lives, then the creeds and dogmas of modern times will not discriminate so largely and confusingly between morals and religion."

Annie May writes:—I am to graduate this June. Will you please give me some suggestions about what to have for my dress, and how to make it?

Ask your "English" teacher, Annie, if it would not have been more correct to say you are "to be graduated" in June, instead of you are "to graduate?"

A white organdie will be on the whole the most suitable material for your gown on such an occasion. If you prefer some heavier material, you could use fine nunsveiling. If you expect to wear the dress afterwards chiefly for dancing parties, make it without a train, but if it is to be worn for an afternoon toilette a train will be allowable.

How to have your gown made depends also very much upon the use it will be put to after the graduating evening The "sweet simplicity" idea for such occasions has been relegated to the past with other old-fashioned notions, and to be graduated properly now requires, beside the mental preparation, much expense and worry, and many heartaches for those who are not financially able to keep the pace set by others in the class.

That this is wrong, we all admit, but we know that no matter how brilliant as a scholar, or how amiable a girl may be, she will, in a cheap, plainly made dress, stand small chance of being appreciated beside the girl whose only claim (perhaps) for recognition lies in her faultless and expensive costume. It is a sad comment upon the ways of the world, but true, nevertheless.

A very elaborate creation for a graduate of this year, is made of chiffon with rows of narrow satin ribbon about three inches apart the entire length of the skirt, the waist being a combination of the chiffon and satin.

Another is of white Swiss with a 12-inch ruffle at the foot of the skirt. On this are four rows of ribbon ruching. Above these it is trimmed to the waist with clusters of fine tucks separated by the satin ruching. The waist is finished to correspond, and a sash and collar of satin ribbon is to be worn. Long white gloves, with handkerchief and fan of lace finish this very pretty toilet.

The fan and handkerchief were given her as graduating presents by her friends such gifts having now become a custom ary part of the expense of the graduating exercises.

Ella thinks she would like to study law or medicine for the pleasure it would afford her, and asks if it would be right for her to give so much of her time when she does not expect to make a practical use of the knowledge so gained.

If she has the time she can spare from her other duties, she would be very wise to employ it in gaining a knowledge of either of the subjects she mentions. Such information will be of practical use to a woman many times, and it may be accepted as a truth that nothing good we can learn will ever be lost to us.

A daughter of Thomas B. Reed has recently completed a law course in the University of New York, merely for the purpose of extending her fund of general information. If more women would follow her example, at least to the extent of familiarizing themselves with the laws regarding the rights and requirements of property holders, much of the trouble and expense to which they now are subjected, from their ignorance on these points, would be saved.

As mother, or teacher, a knowledge of the elements of medicine and surgery is always a help to a woman, and if these principles were made a part of our common school education it would be of much more practical benefit than many of the "ologies" now taught. The editor's advice to Ella, or any other woman who has the opportunity to study, is that they lose no opportunity of adding to their store of information, knowing that all will be of use some time.

Girlie, the birthstone for May is either the emerald or the beryl. The flower is the hawthorn, all of these indicating purity, innocence and peace.

Johnnie Graves sends this confidential letter to the editor, who, in turn, applies to the public for assistance in the matter. Johnnie writes:

Deer sur there is a old tomkat lives clost to us and yowls just orful and I want to kil it but doant no how for it is stronger than i am and bites like every thing and we doant keep no pison around our house cause my ma is afraid sum of her gurls and boys mite eat it and die so i cant feed none of it to the tomkat and could the Blaid man plese tel me what I can do to kil him."

The "Blaid man" can not think of anything that would be safe for Johnnie to try, but he has read somewhere that a cat will die without any help if taken 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and Johnnie is very welcome to the suggestion that may be inferred from this statement.

Can any of our readers send to this office the date of the paper containing the poem of The Lake of the Dismal Swamp?

The readers of the Cozy Corner will regret to hear of the death on the last day of April of the correspondent who sent us from time to time such interesting letters, under the name of "Aunt Jerusha."

FANCY WORK.

The Pillows of a Season.

A friend whose "fad" is pillows, has one for every known holiday, and a description of them may be of use to others. They are all very handsome, and the idea is unique.

First comes the New Year pillow, which is composed of delicate green all-wool satine, with a double ruffle around it of green and white flowered China silk. Upon the top of this cushion is embroidered a string of bells, and the words:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring out the false, ring in the true!"

The work is done with white silk and gold thread, and is lovely.

Next comes the pillow dedicated to St. Valentine. This is made of fine white linen, with hemstitched ruffles, has two fat cupids with arrows and hearts, and festoons of forget-me-nots. The cupids are outlined with brown wash silk, and then tinted with French dyes, to resemble flesh tints. The hearts and flowers are worked solid, with colored wash silks.

Washington's Birthday is represented by a pillow of blue art denim, with a heavy scarlet and white cord around the edges. In the center is "Washington," in red and white rope linen, and at the corners are little hatchets worked in white.

The Easter pillow in round in shape and made of lightweight blue satin sheeting, finished with a ruffle of wide satin ribbon, edged with inch wide white lace. A cluster of Easter lilies is laid across the pillow and worked in solid embroidery.

Memorial Day was of grey satin, with ruffle of cadet blue silk. A wreath of laurel leaves and forget-me-nots, tied with white ribbon and a small flag, formed the embroidered design upon this pillow.

Children's Day was of white linen, with hemstitched ruffles, and was almost twice as long as it was wide. Upon it were outlined figures of children and dainty flowers. These figures were treated as were those on the Valentine pillow.

Fourth of July pillow was made of a small silk flag, having three double ruffles of soft silk around it; red, white and blue. In the corner opposite to the stars was a tri-colored rosette.

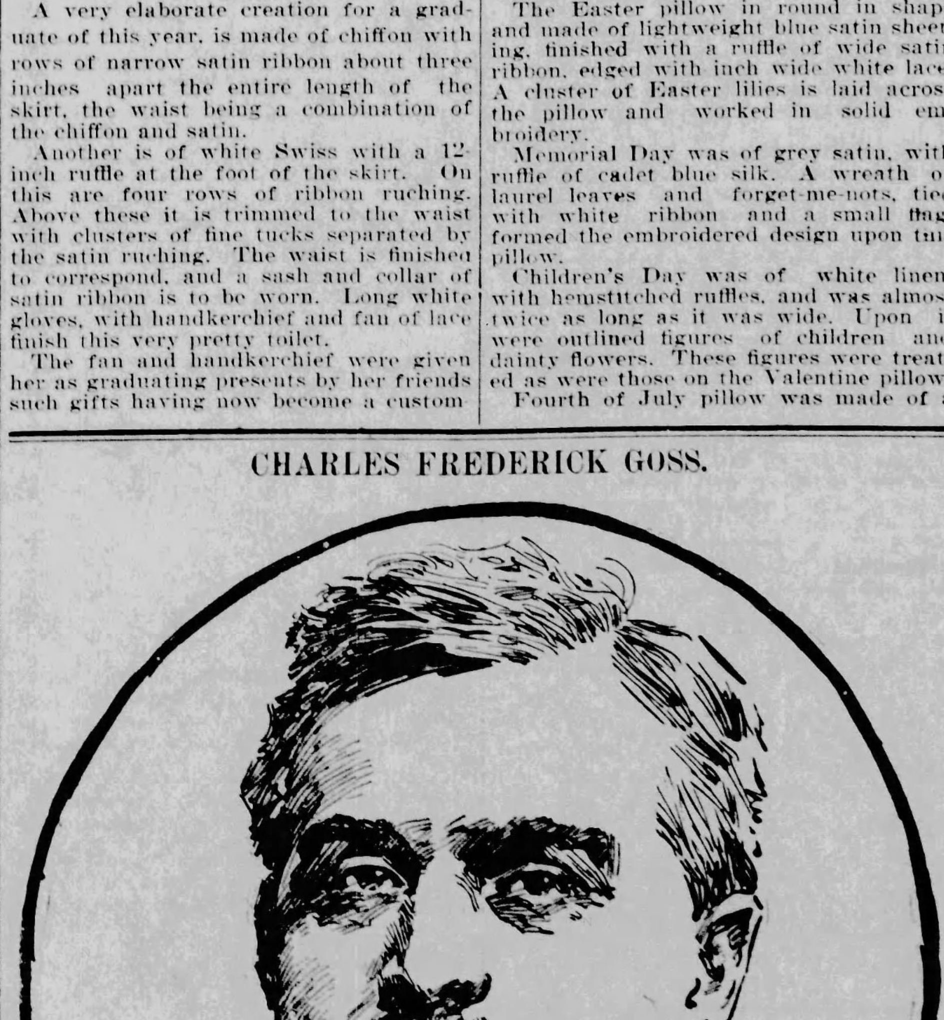
The Thanksgiving pillow was of chamois skin, with fringe of the same. Upon it was a wreath of autumn leaves and grain. The design was first outlined with gold paint and then filled in with natural tints with the French dyes.

Another pillow for the same date was of cream satin sheeting, with the same design worked solid with silk. This one was finished with fancy heavy cord and gilt acorns at the corners.

For Christmas there was a pillow of golden brown satin, with a wreath of holly upon it. It was edged with a double ruffle of the satin.

Labor Day came near being forgotten. It was made of vivid scarlet silk, with pick, shovel, axe, spade, rake and hay fork grouped upon it and worked with white silk. This had a ruffle of heavy white lace.

CHARLES FREDERICK GOSS.



Charles Frederic Goss is a native of the state of New York, having been born in the town of Meridian in June, 1852. His first literary work consisted of a series of articles which appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune under the caption "The Optimist," and which attracted such wide attention that they were republished in book form and had a considerable sale. After this followed "The Philopolist" or city-lover (a word of Mr. Goss' coinage), then a volume of essays called "Hits and Misses," and in January, 1900, a life of D. L. Moody, with whom he had been on terms of intimate friendship for years.

The novel, "The Redemption of David Corson," which has excited such wide and favorable comment, is his first long story. The book is notable for its strength and vivid imagery, and its comment of the secret springs of life is convincing, and is filled with ripe wisdom. In his sympathy with nature, as shown in the book, and his fine descriptions of her varying moods, Mr. Goss has struck a note that will awake many an answering echo.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

The Things of Interest.

The Marching of the Grass Here.

Many members of the Household have also been members of what has been known as the Shut-In Society and have thus helped others to live serenely even though subject to daily suffering, while at the same time, receiving benefit for themselves. To all of these there has come great sadness in the news of the death of the founder of the society, Mrs. Jennie Conklin, of New Vernon, New Jersey. Her work was not a small or insignificant one—the letting of light upon those who, from any physical cause, were unable to go forth into the air and sunlight. It will still go on even though she has gone from her field of action for there are many branches founded to carry it forward, and they will not fail.

THE MARCHING OF THE GRASS.

O the marching of the Grass!
O the joy that comes to pass
When the mighty silent army with green banners over-blown
Drags the Winter from his throne!
Conquers all his shining valleys, climbs the rampart of the hill,
Steals by homely wayside hedges, fords the river broad and still,
Undermines the fortress forest, overtops the castle wall,
Swift invading wins the cities and the hamlet brown and small,
Till the whole world is captured,
And the soul of man enraptured
Thrills with passion of delight
Sunny morn and dewy night;
And the joyous rhythmic pulsing marketh time in lad and lass
To the marching,
Marching,
Marching,
Of the Grass.
—Mary E. Blake in Independent.

"There was a man once 'at lost a leg, and for a long time afterwards he went stumpin' round on a hick'ry peg. One day Elder Harkins asked him why he didn't go to Brother Brigham Young and have his leg returned.

"'D'you s'pose he c'n do it?' said old Peg-leg's quick's a wink. 'Do it! Why, of course he can do it, and glad of the chance to show his power,' the elder said; 'I wonder you hadn't thought of it before.' Well, you may be sure Peg lost no time in gettin' thar after that. And what d'you s'pose Brother Brigham said? Why, he said of course he could make a new leg, jest's good a leg as the one that was miss'n', but before he supplied that lost member he was in honor bound to tell Peg-leg something that he considered very serious. Says he, 'If I make a new leg for you to use in this life, it will be a part of you, and after you die it will be resurrected along with the rest of your body when the last trumpet blows.'

"'All right, all right,' Peg-leg put in, 'that's jest what I want.'

"'But hold on,' Brother Brigham said, 'that hain't all of it. Both of the legs you were born with will be resurrected also, and you'll have to take your choice between goin' with one leg in this world or havin' three in the next!"—Mrs. J. K. Hudson in the June New Lippincott.

Mrs. Carlaw Martin, at the recent election of the school board in Dundee, Scotland, had the largest vote among the fifteen members elected. She received 12,312 votes, and the next highest candidate 11,577. One other woman was elected, and one defeated. Mrs. Martin is the wife of the editor of the Dundee Advertiser. She stood as an independent candidate, without any organization behind her, and was elected solely on the ground of competency, as she had done excellent work in school management while in Edinburgh. In Scotland, as in England and Ireland, women can vote for all officers except members of parliament.—Woman's Journal.

Wilt thou succeed? Some cross the heights
And leave red footprints on the snow.
Count well the cost of Alpine lights,
Or dream where valley lilies grow.
The pelican will feed her own,
Though earth and sea refuse their part,
And he who is with heroes known,
Must give the world his living heart.
The One who conquered death with love,
Alone the ruddy wine-press trod,
But thou canst reach the goal above,
In close companionship with God.
—New Voice.

The Man in the Cab! What matters it that he is a worldless man—that he wears not his heart in a book? says Gerald Stanley Lee in the June Atlantic. Are not the bell and the whistle and the cloud of steam, and the rush, and the peering in his eyes words enough? They are the signals of this man's beckoning to my life. What it is that the signals precisely say I cannot know. I only know that standing in his engine there, making every wheel of that engine thrill to his will, he is the priest of wonder to me, and of the terror of the splendor of the beauty of Power. The train is the voice of his life. The sound of its coming is a psalm of strength. It is as the singing a man would sing who felt his hand on the Throttle of Things. The engine is a soul to me—soul of the Quiet Face thundering past—leading its troop of glories echoing along the hills, telling it to the flocks in the fields and the birds in the air, telling it to the trees and the buds and the little, trembling, growing things, that the Might of the Spirit of Man has passed that way.

Snare not the golden butterfly
That flutters where the June-day breezes sigh.
Nor near, nor far, Sweetheart,
Strive thou to hold.

For see! the endless sky
Shall keep it beautiful, while thou or I
Might dim or mar, Sweetheart,
Its dainty gold.
—Albert W. Barker in the June New Lippincott.

It becomes incomprehensible to me, as my own life wanes, how I could ever have found pleasure in taking the lives of other creatures, filling their stations in the world better than I ever did.

The educated soul pays the penalty of ignorance, but there is no consolation in repentance.—W. J. Stillman in the Atlantic.

There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pain:
But when youth, the dream, departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign:
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth, with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain:
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes again.
—Richard Henry Stoddard.

if she were in her mistress' lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot he would be able to make short work of her.

"You dare not touch me, and you know it," is what her position tells the dog. But she is intensely on her guard, in spite of her air of perfect content. Her legs, concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring; her claws are unsheathed, her eyes never move for an instant form the dog; as he bounds wildly from side to side, barking with comical fury, those glittering eyes of hers follow him with the keenest scrutiny. If he pluks up his courage to grab her, she is ready; she will sell her life dearly. She is watching her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics, and withdraws a few feet, settling down upon his forepaws, growling ferociously as he does so.

Just then the sound of a dog's bark in the street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment, and when he looks back the kitten is gone! He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction, and reaches a high board fence just as a cat's tail—a monstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. He is beaten; the cat showed not only more courage than he had, but a great deal more generalship.

I may not drop a burning brand upon a sunny plain,
And hope to touch to life and joy the blackened land again.
I may not trail my smallest sin across my brother's path,
And hope to wash the stain away in any earthly bath.
—Overland Monthly.

THE BLADE COOK.

Pickling Time.

As the season for making pickles of various kinds will soon be here, the Cook gives some recipes that have been well tested, in order that the Household may have them in plenty of time.

Cucumber Pickles.

Clip the young cucumbers fresh from the vines with the scissors, leaving a short stem on each one. Wash thoroughly and drain; put in brine strong enough to float an egg, and keep well under brine until ready to put in vinegar. Soak in cold water 24 hours, changing the water once; then in rather strong alum water twelve hours. Drain well and pack in jars with whole black pepper and allspice scattered through, and cover with vinegar. Close tightly, and in a few days you will have beautiful, firm, green pickles, not the metallic green, made by using brass kettles.

Pickles Without Brine.

Into your pickle-keg or jar put two-thirds water and one-third molasses. Pick and wash your cucumbers and drop them into this mixture; cover with a cloth and a board made to fit closely in the keg, weighted down so that the pickles will be under the liquid. They will sour with no more trouble and are much nicer than when made with brine.—Mabel H. Dawson.

Bottled Cucumber Pickles.

Gather the cucumbers at night and after washing them carefully, place in a dish with a large handful of salt to each two quarts of pickles. Pour over them boiling water enough to cover and let them stand till morning. Then remove from the brine, place in an earthen dish with vinegar, to which mustard seed, whole cinnamon and cloves have been added to taste, and let all come to the boiling point, but not allowed to boil. Bottle and seal while hot.—Mrs. W. R. Howe.

Stuffed Rib Roast.

At the farewell to Dr. Gunnison in Worcester, Mass., it is said that Rev. Mr. Phalen, the new Unitarian preacher, and Rev. Mr. Willcox, the well-known Congregationalist, met. The three divines, as all ministers will do, got to bantering each other. The pastor of the Church of the Unity said he lived near enough to the Congregational church to hear the clock strike.

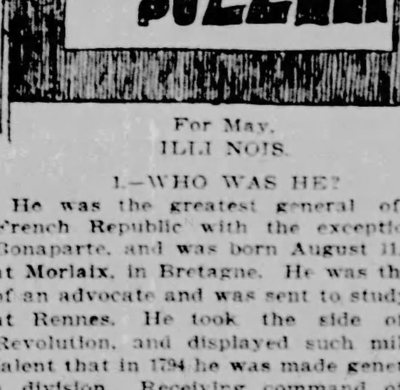
"Well," said Mr. Willcox, "we give you good time, I hope."

"Oh, yes," responded the Unitarian. "It is not you time we object to; it is your eternity."—Worcester Spy.

Feline Strategy.

The mastery of herself which a cat shows when, having been caught in a position from which there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threats of a dog, is a marvellous thing says a writer in the Boston Transcript. Everybody has seen a kitten on the street door-step attacked by a dog ten times her size, as apparently self-possessed as

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For May.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the greatest general of the French Republic with the exception of Bonaparte, and was born August 11, 1763, at Morlaix, in Bretagne. He was the son of an advocate and was sent to study law at Rennes. He took the side of the Revolution, and displayed such military talent that in 1794 he was made general of a division. Receiving command of the army of the Rhine, he won victory after victory over the Austrians in the campaign of 1800, and at last won the great and decisive battle of Hohenlinden. Through the jealous distrust of Napoleon, he was found guilty of treasonable conduct and sentenced to banishment in 1804, when he came to the United States, remaining until 1813, when he joined the allied forces against Napoleon, and was standing with Emperor Alexander on a height at Raecknitz, when a French cannon-ball broke both his legs. This occurred August 27, 1813, and he died in hospital, the 2nd of the following month.
CLEO DAVIS.

2.—DECAPITATION.

I am a cereal grass composed of five letters; beheaded I am exasperation; beheaded again and I destroy gradually; beheaded again and I express the relations of presence; beheaded once more and I am a non-vocal consonant.
E. NIGMA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the area of the greatest circle that can be described in a right-angled triangle, the hypothenuse of which is 73 rods, the other two sides being integral?
W. P. E.

The Youngfolks

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Separated.
2.—A city in the border of Canaan.
3.—A part of the hand.
4.—The father of Kish.
5.—To stir up.

The primals and finals are two articles of the temple furniture.
C. M. B.

QUERY.

I am a city on the "Big Muddy," formerly called Kanesville, but, on account of an important meeting of the Mormons at our house, over 40 years ago, my name was changed to—what?
DUDLEY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The primal duties shine aloft like stars;
The charities that soothe and heal and bless,
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers."
METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of May 24.

1.—Louis Antoine de Bougainville.
2.—Donor, doron, rondo.
3.—He picked 15 apples; left 8 at the first gate, 4 at the second gate, and 2 at the third gate.
4.—Words forming the double tri-angle: C, gap, mural, mamelon, L, pea, sasin, monster; centrals, careless.
5.—It was in the war with Holland that the bayonet was first used.
6.—Douglas Jerrold wrote: "Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the Giant Despair."

Chat.

Marley Cranford recited this morning, and had two of his "examples" right, while the third was short only about 10 miles.

Illi Nois sent a good lesson, and some new work, while S. F. K., Playne Blayne and A. Faul sent finely written solutions for which the Schoolmistress returns thanks.

W. P. E. was on hand as usual, and besides his lesson, brought with him a full set of puzzles that will be used very soon.

W. A. Hoyt send this rule for solving the circular land problem of May 10: "The area will equal the diameter squared, times .7854 in rods, or 1-160 as much in acres. The circumference equals the diameter times 3.1416."

N. Holt carries out the solution thus: "If the diameter of the field were 1 mile, the circumference would be 1005.312 rods. .7854 X the square of this diameter equals 80424.94 square rods, which divided by 160 equals 502.656 acres. The problem requires that the number of rods in the circumference and the number of acres shall be equal, whereas, with a diameter of 1 mile or 320 rods the acres are only half the number of rods; hence, the diameter must be doubled."

W. P. E. says: "Metta in The Blade of May 3 wants to know in what siege the women braided their hair into bowstrings, and answers 'In the third Punic war,' which leaves the query unanswered, as the word war is general in application, while siege is specific and means at a certain place. The fact is, in that age women's hair was used for bow-strings in common with other fibres, in every battle fought."

The Merry Go-Ronuds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

June Poem Study.

Some time ago the Merry-Go-Rounds received an invitation from "Florence" to attend a basket social at her school, and to-day she sends a description of the entertainment lost by not accepting her kind invitation. She writes: "I dismissed my school a little earlier than usual to-night that I might have a visit with you, and at Miss Prudence's request will describe my basket social. Each of the girls brought a lunch for two, and the baskets containing these were auctioned off by one of the patrons of the school, no one knowing whose basket he was buying, until he became the owner of it and found the former owner's name inside. My boys and I prepared a program of songs, recitations, dialogues, graphophone selections and a newspaper of our own. Everything went off well and we had a great deal of pleasure and were able to add about twenty new books to our library from the proceeds.

"I will give you this bit of poetry to think of and then bid you good-by:
"Live for something, have a purpose,
And that purpose keep in view.
Drifting like a helmless vessel,
Thou can not to life prove true.
Half the wrecks that strew life's ocean,
If some star had been their guide,
Might have now been riding safely,
But they drifted with the tide."

Lancelot is certainly a lover of nature, if we may judge by this letter:

Everything is so fresh and lovely at this time of the year that one can hardly resist the temptation to spend much of his time out-of-doors. This is a beautiful place where I am now staying. The country around is a panorama of varied scenery. Looking toward the South you see the broken and irregular forest-crowned hills rising tier upon tier until their tops seem to meet the blue sky. A stroll through the woods shows the giant oaks lifting their mighty branches in humble adoration of the God of Nature. At your feet the ground is bespangled with the many colored and bright wild flowers, while about you sing and chatter the birds, calling to each other in love notes. All of the time the winds that stray through the leafy wilderness are playing on the wild-wood harps a glad symphony to whose music the fancy sets the words, "God is smiling on us now."

There are some people who do not appreciate such loveliness. To them the forest is only upright rails and cordwood; the apple blossoms naught but the promise of an abundant crop of fruit. The wild flowers, if noticed at all, just happened to be there for no especial purpose, and a clover field means good pasturage.

In contrast with this description of natural beauty, S. E. W. H. sends the following interesting account of a much named city:

Something over 250 years ago Augusta, Me., was a trading station bearing the Indian name of Cushnoc, and to-day a section in the northern part of the city still bears that name. One hundred years later Cushnoc became Fort Western. The weather beaten frame structure that did duty as a fort is still standing, having been converted into a tenement house.

The city next became Hallowell. At present a town just below here is so called. Later this was changed to Harrington and in 1797 the present name—Augusta—was bestowed upon it. The city is built upon an elevation of land rising from the river and extending to the western limit, where, on a large plateau, is situated Camp Powers, at which the state military encampment is held. This is the only place in the city where one can view a sunset.

At one time there was an observatory at this point, and the Hon. James G. Blaine was wont to bring his friends here to enjoy the beautiful view of the surrounding country. In the rotunda of the state house are paintings of Washington, Lincoln and other distinguished men, and in glass cases are kept the battle flags of the Maine regiments—the flags which inspired Moses Owen when he wrote the poem:

"Nothing but flags; but simple flags;
Tattered, and torn, and hanging in rags."

Near these, also in glass cases, are the surrendered guns of General Burgoyne, presented to Maine by the state of Massachusetts.

From the dome of the state house we have a magnificent view of the Kennebec river, the old fort, the grounds of the United States arsenal and of the state asylum for the insane. There are many other interesting places in this old town that will repay one for a visit.

Miss Prudence regrets that the excellent letters from Prairie Maiden and Harold came too late to be used in our Memorial service. From each is taken an extract:

Prairie Maiden—As it was not in my power to offer my life for my country, I sent my dearly loved brother to fight for the right. We were, O, so glad, when he came back to us safe and well, but if he had died on the field of battle we should have had the comfort of knowing that he died for the right.

Harold—What an association of sacred memories are recalled by this phrase—Memorial day! When this was first observed, only the graves of those who had fallen in battle were decorated with flowers, but now the practice is extended to the last resting place of all of our loved ones, many of whom never heard the roll of the drum nor the bugle's call to battle, but proved themselves as great heroes as any, for they had learned to rule their own spirit, and that makes one "greater than he who takes a city." While we are scattering flowers over the graves of our loved and lost ones, we shall often recall times when we scattered thorns instead of flowers on their pathway, when instead of healing we wounded, and then the thorns return to pierce our own hearts and cause us to shed repentant tears. Let us profit by these experiences and in the future, while we freely give flowers to the memory of the dead, let us give more abundantly the flowers of love and sympathy to the living.

All have a welcome for our long absent friend, Jimmie Long:

After an absence of nearly eighteen months, I am back among my friends again. I am sorry I have been away so long, and will try not to do so again. I have been "worruking," as Terrence, of the Wonder Column, would say; going to school and leading a busy life generally but, however I have been employed, I have never forgotten our motto.

Many of the old familiar faces I do not see, and in their places are many new ones. I was looking over some clippings taken from the column at intervals since its inception and found likenesses of nearly all of our state presidents and some of our "common people."

Ye M. G. R's of the Sunflower state, keep your eyes open during July and you will see something you never saw before, as I expect to cross the state on a bicycle on my way to the Rocky mountains. My starting point is 55 miles south of Kansas City.

I think that Em T. Head's suggestion for the proper observance of Memorial day could be extended to Christmas and Fourth of July as well, as there seem to be many who need correcting, or rather enlightening, as to the original meaning of the celebration on those days.

A West Virginia Rose is very welcome, and Miss Prudence trusts that she will soon make good her promise to come again.

THE SPRING FAIRY.

I.

A fairy woke in the early spring,
For she heard the soft winds whispering:
"Bestir, bestir! Old Winter's fled!
Let every floweriet raise its head!
Ye grass-blades, grow!
Ye violets, blow!
Spring, spring is come— there's naught to dread!"

II.

The fairy shook her filmy wings
And flew to rouse the woodland things.
Forth from the hive she drove the bees;
She tapped the wee buds on the trees;
She whistled shrill
O'er wood and hill
To call the birds from southern seas.

III.

Two squirrels, coiled in their hollow nest,
Were loath to wake from the winter's rest.
"Have done!" said they. "'Tis chilly yet.
Until you can bring a violet
We'll bide within;
'Twould be a sin
To venture out in the cold and wet."

IV.

Away to a mossy glade she flew,
She brought a violet wet with dew.
She sprinkled them well, and bade them rise;
She tickled their whiskers and drowsy eyes.
The lazy folk
Yawned wide and woke,
Then, kissing her hand, away she flies.

V.

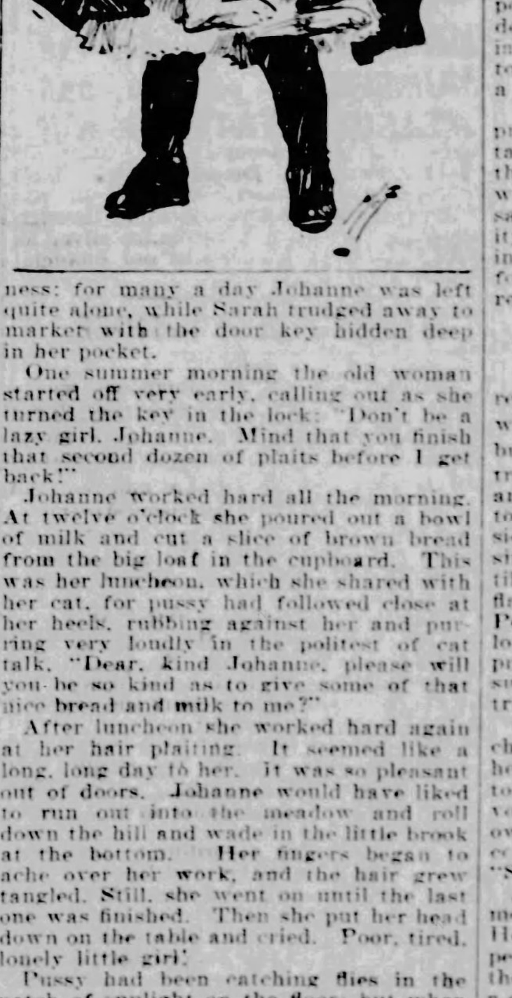
So through the meadows, woods and hills
The fairy her pleasant task fulfills;
The nodding creatures she wakes from rest
With a call, a song or merry jest,
That through the earth
There may be mirth,
Since winter's past with all its ills.
—Tudor Jenks in the New York Herald.

JOHANNE AND HER CAT.

Johanne's home was in Sweden. She was a little orphan girl, and she lived in a poor hut with no one to take care of her save Sarah, a very cross old woman who always locked Johanne indoors when she went out to work.

Johanne helped to support herself by making horsehair chains, which old Sarah sometimes sold in the market places; but then they were considered very pretty and Johanne was skilful in weaving them.

The task was often tiresome; but Johanne never thought of grumbling, because there was so much to be done. What troubled her most was her loneli-



ness: for many a day Johanne was left quite alone, while Sarah trudged away to market with the door key hidden deep in her pocket.

One summer morning the old woman started off very early, calling out as she turned the key in the lock: "Don't be a lazy girl, Johanne. Mind that you finish that second dozen of plaits before I get back!"

Johanne worked hard all the morning. At twelve o'clock she poured out a bowl of milk and cut a slice of brown bread from the big loaf in the cupboard. This was her luncheon, which she shared with her cat, for pussy had followed close at her heels, rubbing against her and purring very loudly in the politest of cat talk, "Dear, kind Johanne, please will you be so kind as to give some of that nice bread and milk to me?"

After luncheon she worked hard again at her hair plaiting. It seemed like a long, long day to her. It was so pleasant out of doors. Johanne would have liked to run out into the meadow and roll down the hill and wade in the little brook at the bottom. Her fingers began to ache over her work, and the hair grew tangled. Still, she went on until the last one was finished. Then she put her head down on the table and cried. Poor, tired, lonely little girl!

Pussy had been catching flies in the patch of sunlight on the floor; but when she heard her dear mistress crying aloud so bitterly, she turned about, and walked slowly toward her to see what was the matter. Johanne's face was hidden. Pussy was puzzled. She lifted a soft paw, and, laying it sympathetically on Johanne's knee, said inquiringly, "Purr-r-me-ouw?"

The little girl seemed not to hear.

"Purr-r-r-me-ouw?" asked pussy once more.

Still Johanne did not answer. Then poor puss, worried and troubled, lifted up her voice and wailed, "Mi-eau! mi-eau!! mi-eau!!!"

This went to Johanne's heart. "Poor pussy," she said, lifting the cat up into her lap. "I have made you feel quite unhappy. Settle down comfortably, and I'll stroke you softly. Would you like me to scratch your chin? Well, there now, be still and I'll sing you to sleep."

She rocked to and fro near the open window, singing song after song, until pussy fell into a doze. A wonderful voice Johanne had. It was clear and sweet and strong. So sweet it was that a lady passing by the house in a carriage ordered her coachman to stop, that she might listen. "How beautiful!" she said.

"Yes," said a neighbor, stepping up to the carriage. "Please, ma'am, it is little Johanne. The dear child! She has the sweetest voice in the town."

Evidently the lady thought so too; for she made inquiries about the little girl, and finally took her away from Sarah and sent her to a school to have her voice trained. From there Johanne went to another school; and, when she left that, she went out far and wide to sing in every country in the world.

People called her Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale; but when we hear that name, we shall think of dear little Johanne and her cat.—Little Men and Women.

A NEWFOUNDLAND'S REVENGE

A large Newfoundland dog belonging to a physician gives evidence of the intelligence generally alleged of the canine race. He is the mail carrier for the household, and is deeply impressed with the confidence reposed in his fidelity in the performance of his duty. This fidelity seems to be recognized by his canine neighbors, and one of them, at least, has shown a mean disposition to take advantage of it, and to annoy the Newfoundland when thus engaged. This teasing poodle is of spotless white, belonging to a lady of means, who employs a colored servant whose duty it is to give the poodle a daily bath and comb its hair. Gyp never attempted to molest the big Newfoundland when the latter was free to prevent it. Nor did he ever molest his giant neighbor but twice when he was carrying his master's mail. The first time the Newfoundland treated Gyp's jumping up and snapping at his tail with dignified contempt. This emboldened Gyp to repeat the indignity the next morning, as the Newfoundland was returning home with a large bundle of letters in his mouth.

The Newfoundland never paused in his errand. He laid the package of letters on his master's desk and then turned back in the direction of the postoffice. There was in his movements, as well as in his intelligent face, an air of quiet determination. But no one could guess his intentions until he reached the place where Gyp was standing, fresh from his morning toilet. He then turned quickly, seized the spotless poodle by the neck, and carried it across the sidewalk to the gutter. There had been a rain the night before and the gutter was filled with muddy water. The Newfoundland dipped the poodle into the dirty water twice, then deposited the mud-bedraggled and humiliated dog upon the sidewalk and returned to his home quietly, without so much as a backward look at his victim.

A bystander was watching the entire proceeding and vouches for all these details, and for the dignity maintained by the Newfoundland as he administered what he evidently believed to be necessary discipline. And this witness' veracity is in no way impeached by his declaring that it seemed to him that the Newfoundland was positively laughing as it returned home.—Rev. A. N. Noll.

A GOOD PARROT STORY.

Our next door neighbor, writes a correspondent, owns an amusing parrot which is always getting into mischief, but usually gets out again without much trouble to herself. When she has done anything for which she knows she ought to be punished, she holds her head to one side, and, eyeing her mistress, says in a sing-song tone: "Polly is a good girl," until she sees her mistress smile; then she flaps her wings and cries out: "Hurrah! Polly is a good girl!" She has been allowed to go free in the garden, where she promenades back and forth on the walks, sunning herself and warning off all intruders.

One morning a hen strayed out of the chicken yard and was quietly picking up her breakfast, when Polly marched up to her, and cried out "Shoo!" in her shrill voice. The poor hen retreated to her own quarters, running as fast as she could, followed by Poll, who screamed "Shoo" at every step.

A few days later Poll extended her morning walk into the chicken yard. Here, with her usual curiosity, she went peering into every corner till she came to the old hen on her nest. The hen made a dive for Polly's yellow head, but missed it. Poll, thinking discretion the better part of valor, turned to run, the hen with wings wide spread, following close after.

As she ran, Poll screamed in her shrillest tones: "O Lord! O Lord!"

A member of the family, who had witnessed the performance, thought it time to interfere in Poll's behalf, as the angry hen was gaining on her. He ran out, and stooping down, held out his hand. Poll lost no time in traveling up to his shoulder. Then, from her high vantage ground, she turned, and, looking down on her foe, screamed: "Hello there! shoo!"

The frightened hen returned to her nest as rapidly as she had come.—The Ashland Item.

PRETORIA FELL ON JUNE 2

Gen. Roberts Occupied the Boer Capital With Little Resistance.

London, June 5.—12:47 p. m.—The war office has issued the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 5.—11:40 a. m.—We are now in possession of Pretoria. The official entry will be made this afternoon at 2 o'clock."

London, June 5.—11 a. m.—It is officially announced that Lord Roberts occupied Six Miles Spruit on June 4.

The war office this morning issues the following dispatch received from Lord Roberts:

"Six Miles Spruit, June 4.—8:30 p. m.—We started this morning at daybreak and marched about ten miles to Six Miles Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy. Henry's and Ross' Bedford and Sussex companies of yeomanry, quickly dislodged them from the south bank and pursued them nearly a mile when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers had placed in a well-concealed, commanding position.

"Our heavy guns of the naval and royal placed in the front part of the column, were hurried to the assistance of the mounted infantry as fast as oxen and mules could travel over the great rolling hills surrounding Pretoria. The guns were supported by Stevenson's brigade of Pole-Carews, and, after a few rounds, drove the enemy from their positions.

"The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank, in which they were again foiled by the mounted infantry and yeomanry, supported by Maxwell's brigade of Tucker's division. As, however, they still kept pressing our left rear, I sent word to Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to our left, to incline towards us and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back toward Pretoria. I hoped we would have been able to follow them up, but the days now are very short in this part of the world; and, after nearly two hours marching and fighting we had to bivouac on the ground gained during the day.

"The guard's brigade is quite near the southernmost fort by which Pretoria is defended and less than four miles from the town.

"French with the third and fourth cavalry brigades and Hutton's New South Wales mounted rifles, north of Pretoria. "Broadwood's brigade is between French's and Hamilton's columns, and Gordon is watching the right flank of the main force, not far from the railway bridge at Irene Station which was destroyed by the enemy.

"Our casualties, I hope, are very few."

Judging from Lord Roberts phraseology the occupation of Pretoria was not accompanied by any loss of life. What has happened to the Boer forces which has so insistently opposed the British advance at Six Mile Spruit can only be surmised. But presumably, they got away. The latest press dispatches from a representative of the Associated Press at Pretoria, dated June 3, quotes General Botha as saying "So long as we can still count on our thousands of willing men we do not dream of retreat nor throwing away our independence."

General Botha, it is added, annulled the regulations appointing a special committee to preserve order, substituting military control for the committee. General Lucas Meyer, addressing the burghers on the church square, urged them all to stand fast.

Thus, though their efforts were pitifully futile, it is evident that a few faithful Boer generals worked desperately to resist the overwhelming force of Lord Robert's army.

The war office has information that one of the first things done by Lord Roberts, after the occupation of Pretoria, was to direct General French to relieve the British prisoners confined at Waterval.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, almost eight months after the declaration of war, Lord Roberts entered Pretoria. While the commander-in-chief of the greatest army Great Britain ever put in the field was fulfilling the promise he made to the guards at Bloemfontein to lead them into the capital of the Transvaal, England was celebrating the event with wild enthusiasm. Throughout the length and breadth of the country the news spread like wild fire. Based on the recollection of recent European wars, when the occupation of the enemy's capital signified the end of hostilities, Lord Roberts' terse telegram was taken universally to mean the practical finish of the war which has tried Great Britain's military resources as they were never tried before. In London the Mansion House became the concourse of the jubilant citizens.

Hatless and coatless men and boys ran through the city alleys to see for themselves the bulletins announcing the good news and staying to join in the thunder of cheers, or add their voices to the joyful throng singing "God Save the Queen." Hats hoisted from thousands of heads were waved in exultant hands. Old men on top of the omnibuses and aldermen from the windows of the Mansion House encouraged crowds to still further efforts.

THE SCHOOLBOYS' MESSAGE.

Philadelphia, June 1.—The North American has received the following cable message:

"Pretoria, May 29.—By stress of dire circumstances the message from the school boys of Philadelphia to President Kruger, delivered this day, has the tone of sympathy and sorrow at the misfortune which is about to wipe the South African republic from the roll of independent nations, rather than of encouragement to a people fighting for liberty—for the fight has been fought—and lost.

"The message was delivered in the executive chamber in the capitol, through the windows of which came the rumble of ox carts and general confusion attendant upon the evacuation of the city by the families of the Boers. The British are reported to be approaching.

"There was an impressive silence in the chamber as the stern and venerable president of this doomed republic bent forward to receive from Messenger Jules Francis Smith the packet which the boy had traveled 12,000 miles to deliver into his hands.

"'Caesar, Morituri Te Salutamus,' quoted Secretary of State Reitz, as the president accepted the message. Then he added a bitter epigram: 'On this occasion the message is reversed. Caesar greets those who are about to die.'

"This reference to the United States and the message of sympathy from America to the president of a dying sister republic profoundly moved everyone present. Tears glistened in the president's eyes as he took the packet from the messenger's hands.

"In presenting the message Smith made a manly little speech, informing President Kruger of the nature of his mission as courier for the school boys of Philadelphia. Secretary of State Reitz translated Smith's simple sentences as they were spoken.

"Then the book from the North American, containing the narrative of the movement that culminated in the dispatch of the messenger and the newspaper clippings expressive of the sympathy of the peoples of the United States with the Boers, was presented.

"President Kruger's reply was grave and courteous. He tendered hearty thanks to the American people and liberty lads of Philadelphia for their sympathy, and charged Smith to return his greetings to the good people of America. Then with fatherly kindness he shook hands with Smith, congratulating him upon completing his long journey in safety and expressing the hope that he would have an equally safe return to his distant home. The entire group was then photographed."

Kruger at Machadodorp.

Lorenzo Marques, June 2.—President Kruger yesterday was still at Machadodorp (about half way between Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier, on the railroad between the Transvaal capital and Delagoa bay). Boer commands, totalling about 10,000 men, held, Thursday, all the positions and hills around Pretoria. Another large command was at Bronkhurst's Spruit (about 40 miles from Pretoria, on the railroad leading to Delagoa bay).

Telegraphic communications with the Transvaal is closed to the public. Feverish excitement prevails here owing to the almost total absence of news from either side.

The object of the trip here of Frichie Elof, President Kruger's son-in-law, and Dr. Heyman, the president's physician, appears to have been to place a large amount of gold in safety.

BOIES AGAINST BRYAN.

New York, June 2.—James J. Russell, of this city, who for a quarter of a century has known ex-Gov. Horace Boies, of Iowa, has recently been in correspondence with him relative to the future policy of the Democratic party. Mr. Russell says ex-Gov. Boies is not seeking the Presidential nomination, although he was favorably considered by the last two national conventions. He has only the success of the Democratic party at heart. He knows the West as few men know it. He has always been a bimetalist, and as such is opposed to free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, because his superior intelligence convinces him that such a plan simply means monometallism and a depreciated currency.

In a letter dated May 27, Gov. Boies wrote as follows:

"The renomination of Mr. Bryan on the Chicago platform reaffirmed means not only the defeat of our party next fall but it means the practical destruction of the party's influence in national affairs for many years to come.

"You have adopted the only course that can have the least effect upon those who assume the leadership of the party at the present time. If they can not be controlled by fear of certain defeat there is no influence on earth that will reach them. To show them what their course leads to is the last argument left, and this you have wisely chosen. I hope you will continue the fight, and be at the convention armed with arguments you have so forcibly used heretofore. To my mind there is but one hope for the future of our party—we must loose from the Populists, make our own nominations on a platform that accords with the position of our party prior to 1896 on the financial question and place the party squarely in antagonism with the present administration on the live issues of the present.

"For myself, I do not believe under existing conditions that any exact and fixed ratio is practicable or desirable, but instead of this that some plan must be outlined under which each metal can be used for redemption purposes at its commercial value. I am not at all certain that I have suggested the best one that can be devised for that purpose, but I am firmly convinced that the hope of the party on this subject lies in some plan that will take from the banks the power to issue the paper currency of the country and substitute for their notes a like currency, issued by the government, redeemable in gold or silver at the market value.

"If the Kansas City convention insists upon the nomination of Mr. Bryan on a platform pledging the party to free coinage at the exact ratio of 16 to 1, then a convention of the conservative Democrats will undoubtedly be held. It should not, however, make the mistake that was made in 1896 of assuming the name of 'Gold Standard Democrats.' If any union of the Democratic party in the future is possible it must come through some plan which will recognize silver as well as gold as the basis of our financial system."

ARMY NURSE A THIEF.

Chicago, June 4.—Although she was a nurse on battlefields and was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and General Grant, Mrs. Ellen A. Sargent, older than the allotted two score years and ten, had to go to a cell in the Harrison street station because she was charged with stealing a purse containing $10 and a check for $122 from Minnie M. Meyer, a stenographer.

Mrs. Sargent called on Miss Meyer in her office in the Opera House block. Soon after she left the place the pocketbook was missing. When the case was called in Justice Printyville's court the story of her life was brought out.

Her recital brought expressions of sympathy from Justice Printyville, but he said he could do nothing except hold her for the criminal court in the lowest bonds, $200.

Fifty years ago, according to Mrs. Sargent, she was wealthy, and lived in Minnesota. When war between the north and the south broke out she was one of the first to offer her services to her country as a nurse, and served during the long struggle.

Her work brought her in contact with General Grant and Abraham Lincoln. Her husband was a soldier and he died several years ago. Before his death she saw his estate dwindle away, and she was forced to work for a living. She has a son. He is in Minneapolis in straightened circumstances. She has been in Chicago for five years, and has been supporting herself by keeping a furnished room house. Lately her boarders left her, and she has been in want. She went into the office of Miss Meyer, she said, to ask assistance. She did not see the purse, she declares.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Kansas City, June 1.—The seating capacity of the new convention hall, as it will be arranged for the Democratic national convention, has been submitted to the national committee and John I. Martin, sergeant at arms, by F. E. Hill, the architect, and approved. It makes provision for accommodating 22,260 persons. Of this number 3,460 will be provided for on the arena floor, stage and correspondents' platform, these being distributed as follows: Delegates, 930 seats; alternates, 930; officials, 500; stage, 500; newspaper correspondents, 690. The remaining seats will be distributed over three balconies.

The national committee required that a seating capacity of 15,000 be provided exclusive of the arena floor, and if the present arrangements are carried out this request will be more than met.

GLASS EXPORTS.

Pittsburg, June 4.—Pittsburg glass has finally made an inroad into the foreign market. The start is made with American product, made by American workmen operating American machinery. During the past week the National Glass company sent 10 carloads of glass tableware and lamps to Australia, which is the first shipment of the kind. The shipment contained more than 150,000 square pieces of manufactured glass. The shipment was consigned to R. W. Cameron & Co., New York, from whence it went by water to Sydney, Australia.

OTIS' ASSIGNMENT.

Chicago, June 1.—The Chronicle says to-day: "Major General Elwell S. Otis is looked upon at army headquarters as next commander of the department of the lakes. The appointment of General Otis to this station is said to have been settled in Washington some time ago, and to have met the approval of the general."

THE COMMISSION AT MANILA

Judge Taft Discusses Future Work in the Philippines.

Manila, June 4.—The United States transport Hancock arrived here yesterday morning with members of the Philippine commission. The members of Gen. MacArthur's staff welcomed the members on board the Hancock. At noon the commissioners landed and drove to the palace, escorted by Gen. MacArthur's staff, a band and two companies of the 26th infantry, with artillery.

At the palace the commissioners were welcomed by Gen. MacArthur in a short and forceful address. After Judge William H. Taft, president of the commissioners, had replied the commissioners returned to the transport where they will remain until they have selected suitable residences on land.

During the morning the members of the Filipino supreme court, the local editors and many of the leading merchants repaired to the transport, where they conversed with the commissioners. Rear Admiral Remey, in command of the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, called officially during the afternoon. To-day Gen. MacArthur will return the call of the commissioners. The family of Judge Taft will remain for a while in Japan. The families of the other commissioners arrived with them.

Judge Taft, speaking in reply to a representative of the Associated Press regarding the powers and future work of the commission, said:

"We have full instructions and extensive powers. The latter we shall not exercise until we have had ample time to acquire sufficient knowledge to enable us to proceed to enact legislative changes and reforms, preliminary to the establishment of a stable civil government. Until we assume authority Gen. MacArthur will continue to perform the duties and exercise the powers formerly performed and exercised by Gen. Otis, and, even after we take active and full part in the government Gen. MacArthur will continue as the executive head until, upon our recommendation to President McKinley, it shall seem to the President that the time has arrived for the appointment of a civil executive and of making the military forces merely auxiliary in carrying on the civil government to be available only in cases of emergency, suppression of lawless violence too formidable to be overcome by the regularly organized local police.

"We are aware that there are several issues of deep interest to the Filipinos upon which it is our duty to take action. Some of these involve judicial investigation and decisions upon legal rights. Others call for the careful exercise of political power in order to secure equitable adjustments. Upon the latter class of issues we cannot now speak.

"Representing the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines, which it is the purpose of our government to maintain, we are here to do justice to the Filipinos and to secure for them the best government in our power and such a measure of popular control as is consistent with the stability and security of law, order and property. We are civil officers, men of peace. The field of our work is necessarily confined to regions where the armed enemy has ceased his operations. We cannot deal with armed men. Gen. MacArthur and the army will do that.

"When those now in arms shall have laid them down, relying, as they certainly can, upon the justice, generosity and clemency of the United States, we shall give them all a full hearing upon the policy to be pursued and the reforms to be initiated. We purpose to inaugurate as comprehensive a school system throughout the islands as circumstances will allow."

FILIPINO LOSSES.

Washington, June 5.—Secretary Root yesterday made answer to the senate resolution inquiring as to the number of Filipinos killed and wounded and the number of prisoners taken since the insurrection began. Having no detailed information on the subject the secretary cabled the inquiry to Gen. MacArthur commanding at Manila, and received the following response which was submitted to congress:

"Manila, June 4, 1900.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"With reference to your telegram of 22nd ultimo: Philippines killed, 10,708; wounded, 2,708; captured and surrendered, 10,474; number of prisoners in our possession about 2,000. No systematic record of Filipino casualties at these headquarters. Foregoing compiled from large number of reports made immediately after engagements as at close approximation as now possible owing to wide distribution of troops. More accurate proof would take weeks to prepare. Number reported killed probably in excess of accurate figures; number reported wounded probably much less as Filipinos managed to remove most of their wounded from the field and comparatively few fell into our hands. Officers high in rank and dangerously suspicious men have been retained as prisoners; most other men discharged on field as soon as disarmed. Propose to release all but very few prisoners at early date.

"MACARTHUR."

NEWS FROM MANILA.

Manila, May 1.—The inter-island steamer Belgika, owned by a French trading company, of which M. Andre, Belgian consul at Manila, is president was fined $50,000 for blockade running. She unloaded a cargo of rice at Hindang and paid the insurgents for a cargo of hemp. It is asserted that the practice of holding communication with the rebel force is quite common, and that there are other trespassers.

A party of miners that left Manila early in January for the southern islands has been captured by the rebels. About April 3, the Filipino garrison at Maasin, on Chelte island, heard that a small party of Americans were approaching in a row-boat. The Filipinos at once sent out armed canoes to look for the strangers, and when they found them ordered them to halt. The summons was disregarded, and the two boatloads of armed men proceeded to exchange shots until one of the Americans was wounded. The Americans then surrendered, after throwing overboard their guns and ammunition. There were sixteen in the party. They were conveyed under strong guard to the interior of Leyte, where they are still prisoners.

Reliable news comes from northern Luzon that two prospectors have been murdered by the Igorrote tribesmen. The native mayor of the village of Santa Rosa is said to have instigated the massacre and to have become possessed of the men's money and arms.

More organized parties of prospectors are leaving Manila every month, and returning with tales of the hardships they have suffered, but there is little evidence of them having found gold in paying quantities.

The Manila-Daguan railroad has been transferred to its English owners, who are now operating it. The first act of the English owners was to discharge the high-priced American employes and reemploy natives, who are paid much lower wages.

Bagley Remembered.

Raleigh, N. C., May 31.—After Memorial day exercises, a magnificent floral pillow was placed on the grave of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first American officer to die in the Spanish war, sent by Worth Bagley Camp No. 6, Legion of Spanish War Veterans, Bunker Hill division, Boston, Mass.

SURVIVORS OF 1856.

Washington, June 4.—The suggestion adopted by the committee in charge of the Republican national convention that the survivors of the first national gathering of Republicans, held at Pittsburg, on February 22, 1856, and later at the convention held in Philadelphia, on June 18, of the same year, be specially honored with invitations to this year's convention, came from William Paul Weyand, of Pittsburg. The idea met the approval of Senator Hanna, who sent the following letter to each of the surviving delegates:

"The Republican national committee presents its compliments and congratulations to you as one of the few Republicans, now living, who participated in the Republican conventions of 1856 at Pittsburg and Philadelphia; and, on behalf of the delegates to the coming Republican national convention, extends to you and your surviving associates in those historic events, a cordial invitation to be present at and occupy a seat upon the platform of the convention which meets on the 19th day of June, 1900, in the city of Philadelphia.

"Nearly half a century has elapsed since you participated in laying the foundation of the Republican party; you have witnessed its magnificent growth, from a popular vote of 1,341,264 and 114 electoral votes cast for Fremont in 1856, to a popular vote of 7,104,779 and 271 electoral votes for McKinley in 1896; and, therefore, the Republicans of today, profoundly appreciating the work of yourself and other pioneers of our party, will feel honored by your distinguished presence, and we assure you a most cordial welcome.

"With considerations of high esteem, very truly yours,

"M. A. HANNA, Chairman.

"CHARLES DICK, Secretary."

So far as known, there are only fourteen surviving delegates. Their names are:

John Howard Bryant, born 1807; lives at Princeton, Ill.

W. P. Clark, born 1817; lives at Washington, D. C.

Sidney Egerton, born 1818; lives at Akron, O.

Allen A. Craig, born 1820; lives at Corry, Pa.

Charles G. Davis, born 1820; lives at Plymouth, Ill.

S. P. McCalmont, born 1823; lives at Franklin, Pa.

George H. Frey, born 1825; lives at Springfield, O.

Rush R. Sloan, born 1828; lives at Sandusky, O.

Raeliff Briknerhoff, born 1828; lives at Mansfield, O.

Jacob Weyand, Beaver, Pa.

William A. Cook, Washington, D. C.

William S. Lane, Philadelphia.

William H. Upson, Akron, O.

R. M. Stimpson, Marietta, O.

Twenty-seven states and territories were represented at the mass convention, and at the national convention, June 18, 1856, held in Philadelphia.

COMPLAIN OF EXTORTION.

Washington, June 2.—As the time of the convention draws near, Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is receiving a number of vigorous complaints from the members of the national committee and other leading members throughout the country as to the matter of rates. The committeemen, many of them, who write Chairman Jones on this subject, are urgently requesting that a meeting of the committee be held to reconsider its action in deciding to hold the convention in that city. A prominent member of the committee writes as follows:

"I engaged rooms for my delegation at the Coates house at $5 per day, with a parlor for headquarters at $50 per day. The proprietor of the hotel now writes me that a 'contract for accommodations means the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of July, whether the convention lasts that long or not.' Of course, if it lasts longer the amount will be pro rata per day increased, or if you take the accommodations on the 3d, it will be a five-day contract instead of a four-day contract.' This is an outrage upon all pretense at decency, and I will not close such a contract for my delegation."

Chairman Jones says that other members of the committee are writing him in the same line, and that certain members seem very determined in their efforts to change the location of the convention from Kansas City to some more desirable and attractive place. No action has yet been taken in the matter by Chairman Jones, though he has it under serious consideration.

GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Chicago, May 30.—Chicago packers saw a chance of relief from the restrictions of the German meat bill in information cabled last night to Morris Epstein, president of the German-American Provision company, that the bill will not go into effect until Oct. 5. By that time it is supposed the German naval bill will have been passed, and the German opponents of the meat bill will be better able to work against it, and perhaps modify some of its workings.

Packers who learned that the bill would not take effect until fall were inclined to think that the date had been put off much further than naturally would have been the case. Just how this was assomplished the cabled information to Mr. Epstein did not say. Mr. Epstein said that it would have been possible to put the bill into effect at once, under the German law.

"The news that the bill will not go into effect until October makes me believe before that time some way will have been found to soften its restrictions, provided the United States does not lose its temper and begin retaliatory measures on German products," said Mr. Epstein. "While I was discussing the meat bill with a German statesman not long ago when I was abroad, he said to me that Germany never would enforce such an unfriendly measure against America, provided the United States did nothing unfriendly to Germany. From that I inferred that the opponents of the meat bill looked for some modification of it before it is put in effect.

"It is well known that the German emperor is opposed to the meat bill as it was passed. His greatest solicitude is for the naval bill, however. Now that the meat bill will not take effect until Oct. 5, the emperor will have ample time to secure the passage of the naval bill, and that done, I think the packers have reason to expect something favorable will happen."

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Louisville, Ky., June 2.—There was a parade of Confederate veterans to-day notwithstanding the action of the reunion yesterday in calling off this feature because of rain.

A number of veterans and several organized bodies decided that they had come to Louisville to parade and they carried out their designs.

General Gordon, who will leave to-night, declares the Louisville reunion was in every way the most successful ever held by the United Veterans.

Those Diamond Rings.

Chicago, June 2.—The United States government has taken formal possession of the 14 diamond rings recently seized for non-payment of customs duty at San Francisco. The rings were brought over from Manila by Private Emil Pepke, of a Dakota regiment. He contested the seizure on the ground that no duty could be collected on goods brought into the United States from an island under the same government.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 35, Kokomo, Ind.

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexions clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary, take these tablets and eat all the good wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion, nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it, and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health and a clear, bright complexion.

MEMORIAL DAY AT ANTIETAM

Dedication of Monument to Soldiers of the Blue and the Gray.

Hagerstown, Md., May 30.—Another link in the chain which binds together the once warring factions of the north and south was forged to-day by the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of men who wore the gray as well as those who wore the blue, and who died in mortal combat on the bloody field of Antietam. The event, which is possibly without a parallel in the history of the world, was graced by the presence of the President of the United States, accompanied by many members of his cabinet, a score or more of United States senators, thrice as many members of congress, the governor of Maryland, and prominent men from all parts of the country. There also were present hundreds of veterans who fought for the "lost cause," and thousands who fought for the side that proved victorious. Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, they stood with uncovered heads throughout the ceremony which marked the conveyance of the monument from the state of Maryland to the national government. All animosities forgotten, they listened to the simple stories of those who told of the heroism of the dead and of the desperate struggles of those who survived the battle and still live to tell the many incidents of the day of carnage and strife. A great crowd of others who had come from all about the adjoining country to witness the spectacle and to greet the chief executive of the nation, aided by their presence the impressiveness of the ceremony and added to the significance of the occasion.

The dedicatory ceremonies were opened by Col. Benjamin E. Taylor, who introduced General Henry Kyd Douglas, director of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. F. Clarkson, who was followed by Governer John Walter Smith in an address of welcome. Col. Taylor, as president of the Antietam Battlefield commission of Maryland, then presented the monument to the national government, and Hon. Elihu Root, secretary of war, in a brief address, accepted it on behalf of the United States. Then followed short addresses, mainly of a reminiscent character by Gens. John B. Brooke, James Longstreet, Orlando B. Wilcox, J. E. Duryee, Senators Foraker, Burrows, Daniel and others, who were prominent on the opposing sides in the great struggle. These were followed in turn by the Hon. George B. McClellan, of New York, and other members of the United States senate and house of representatives. This concluded, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and Gen. Douglas introduced President McKinley, who spoke briefly.

The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. William Dame.

The monument is of granite and bronze, octogonal, 22 feet in diameter at the base and 35 feet high to the top of the statue. Upon the base rest columns, representing eight Maryland commands who were present at the battle, united in supporting the "temple of liberty," which is of bronze and forms the canopy. The whole is surmounted by a bronze statue, representing "Peace," with sword sheathed and pointed downward. The figure holds a laurel wreath over the hilt of the sword. On four of the faces of the monument are bronze bas-reliefs, representing scenes in the battle. On the interior of the faces of the buttresses are eight bronze tablets, bearing in raised letters the name and record, during the war, of the eight organizations commemorated by the monument. The monument cost $12,000. The original design was drawn by the late Major Henry G. Graham, of the Fifth Maryland infantry, and was afterward modified by the Harrison Granite company, who were the contractors for the erection of the monument.

The commands thus honored are the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Purnell legion, regiments of infantry, and batteries A and B, First Maryland Union artillery, and Brockenbraugh's and Dement's batteries of Confederate artillery.

The movement to erect the monument grew out of a desire of the Maryland members of the Grand Army of the Republic to honor the dead of Maryland who fell in the battle. The Grand Army at first contemplated erecting the monument only to commemorate the Union dead, but Norman C. Scott, state senator from Washington county in 1898, was influential in having the appropriation include the Confederate dead. The commission was appointed at the session of the general assembly of 1898, and the sum of $12,000 being appropriated to erect a monument and suitably mark the location of the several Maryland commands engaged on both sides. The battle field is near Sharpsburg, Md., a place beautiful in itself at this season, but rendered still more beautiful by the many monuments erected there and adorned by beautiful roads constructed by order of the United States government. The commissioners having in charge the erection of the monument is as follows: Colonel Benjamin F. Taylor, president; General Henry Kyd Douglas, Captain Joseph M. Sudsburg, Messrs. George Lemmon, Osmun Latrobe, William Gibbon, Theo Vanneman, William H. Parker and William F. Dement and Lieutenant George R. Graham, secretary.

Observed in Manila.

Manila, May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here as a general holiday.

Military ceremonies were held at the various stations, and salutes were fired from the forts at Santiago and Manila. A military escort proceeded to the Malate cemetery, where the graves of United States soldiers were decorated and an address was made by the chaplain.

Memorial exercises were held also in the theatre, at which a number of addresses were delivered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The observance of the day was very successful.

THE GATHERING AT MILWAUKEE

National Federation of Women's Clubs in Session There.

Milwaukee, June 5.—The first discussion of reorganization was held yesterday at a council meeting at the leading woman's clubhouse, the Athenaeum. It was, of course, behind closed doors, the club delegates not to be heard until late this afternoon. The reorganization question has developed into almost a factional fight, with all sorts of club politics depending upon it.

Mrs. Lowe says:

"It's going to make good, lively discussion, at any rate, and that is all right. It helps to make a biennial interesting."

Mrs. Lowe believes that some form of reorganization is bound to come, but she is opposed to the abolishment of individual club membership.

It is possible that the agitation will end in talk, and the matter be left for the next biennial to settle. This will give the club women a chance to inform themselves thoroughly, and will probably result in a more harmonious adjustment than if hastily considered. The tendency of the meeting is against reorganization.

Mrs. Lowe emphatically declines to be a candidate for renomination. Her choice for the next president is Mrs. Dennis T. Dennison, president of the New York Sorosis. Mrs. Dennison is not in favor of reorganization, nor is Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York, anotreh representative woman, whose presidential chances are excellent.

Nothing could have been more auspicious than the formal opening of the fifth biennial convention of the General Federation of Woman's clubs to-day. The Alhambra theatre, which seats 2,000, was crowded to its doors. Following the addresses of welcome by Mayor Rose, Mrs. James Sidney Peck, on behalf of the women's clubs of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Arthur C. Neville for the state, Mrs. Lowe, the Federation president delivered her biennial address.

This morning the caucusing began in earnest. State presidents called together their delegations to talk the situation over and just how much the color line issue, before which the reorganization issue pales, will influence the outcome, remains to be seen.

One of the side meetings of the morning was of presidents and ex-presidents of state federations. Mrs. Bookwalter, of Ohio, made the address of welcome. Mrs. William Tod Halmuth, of New York, presided.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting at the Athenaeum presided over by Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver. The reports from state presidents and state chairmen of correspondence showed the total number of individual clubs in the general federation to be 658, with a membership of 39,445, while there are 2,734 clubs in the state federation, with a membership of 165,839. The reports were also devoted to the work in which these states are engaged, as art, education and domestic science.

There were three brilliant receptions in the evening. The state officers received at the Plankinton hotel, the biennial local board was at home at the Deutscher club and the national art company gave its exhibit in a social way.

THE BOXERS IN REBELLION

Very Grave Condition in China--Powers Protect Embassies.

Peking, Sunday, June 3.—The most alarming reports are constantly arriving from the country, especially from Pao Ting Fu. The telegraph wires from Peking to Pao Ting Fu are cut and all news comes via Tien Tsin.

A serious crisis exists at the palace. The ultra-conservative party advocates not taking repressive measures, urging the dowager empress to allow the "boxers" to finish the work of driving the foreigners out of the country; the moderate party is led by Prince Ching, representing the serious danger of provoking a conflict with the powers. It is impossible to confirm or deny the reports, but significant indications of the feelings of the government towards foreigners are contained in the attempt to arrest Lin, Chinese manager of the Peking syndicate; Kia, chief of the Shan-Si commercial bureau and Fan, a leading banker of Shan-Si, on the ground that they were "dangerous characters," but, in reality because they are connected with new British enterprises. Fortunately all of them were absent and they have not been arrested. The British minister, Sir Claude McDonald, has addressed a note to the Tsung Li Yamen demanding why the arrests were ordered.

MARINES AT PEKIN.

Shanghai, June 1.—The detachment of over 300 international bluejackets has arrived at Pekin.

CHINA ORDERED TO FACE ALL EUROPE

Shanghai, Monday, June 4.—The China Gazette says it has the highest authority for stating that the dowager empress has ordered the Tsung Li Yamen to face all Europe rather than interfere with the Boxer movement.

Elsewhere it is asserted that the viceroy has ordered the troops to oppose the further landing of parties from foreign war ships, and that the troops now engaged in operations are designed to prevent further foreign reinforcements reaching Pekin.

Tien Tsin, June 2.—The foreigners who escaped from Pao-Ting-Fu are ten miles from here. Four of the party have been killed and four are wounded. An expedition is proceeding to their relief.

Guards in Pekin.

Pekin, Friday, June 1.—American and other foreign guards, numbering 349, arrived here in the midst of the dragon festival. The streets were unusually crowded, and, though the people were greatly interested in the annual spectacle no manifestation of hostility was made.

The presence of the guards has already had a marked effect upon the bearing of the Chinese towards foreigners. The excitement in the adjacent country has been much allayed, but many Christian refugees are still flocking into the city. The "boxers" are evidently moving afield. Unfortunately no leaders of the "boxers" have been arrested, though their capture would have been easy. At

the government has done has been to occupy the scenes of disturbances, and no real repressive measures have been taken.

Government Indifferent.

London, June 2.—The Standard publishes the following from Tien Tsin, dated April 19:

"As a sample of Chinese government's treatment of the 'boxers' I give the text of a secret order sent to Governor Yuan, in Shan Tung:

"'In reply to the governor of Shan Tung, who reports that he has found it necessary to repress the patriotic 'boxer' society with a strong and heavy hand, we remark that it cannot be expected that such simple people can know that they have done anything amiss. If a strong hand has a manifest will there not be a permanent grudge against the governor? We assure the governor that, if future trouble arises he himself must bear the consequences. Let the good people be dealt with in a merciless way, to the benefit of all.'"

Great Naval Display.

Shanghai, June 2.—Twenty-three warships are now at Taku, nine Russian, three British, three German, three French, two American, two Japanese and one Italian. In addition to their crews the Russians have on board the warships 11,000 troops from Port Arthur, with field equipment. Fourteen thousand Russian troops are held in readiness at Port Arthur.

Arrest Is Ordered.

Shanghai, June 2.—The Empress Dowager has ordered the governor of Shan-Si to arrest Lin, the Chinese manager of the Pekin syndicate; Kia, chief of the Chan-Si commercial bureau, and Fan, a leading banker, on the ground that they are dangerous characters, but in reality because they are connected with British enterprises.

Tien Tsin, June 4.—Two more of the party of foreigners who fled from Pao Ting Fu have arrived here. One of them was badly injured. The relief expedition has returned.

The body of mounted Cossacks who started in search of the refugees returned last evening. They report that they had a fight with the "boxers" at Tuli, killing 16 and wounding many. Lieutenant Bles Bleuskey, Dr. Hamilton, a trooper and a civilian were wounded.

It is reported from Pao Ting Fu that eight Americans and three members of the China Inland mission are missing. The missionaries are in great danger.

No further news has been received of the missing refugees.

FAMINE AND CHOLERA.

Bombay, June 4.—Lewis Klopsch, of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14, and started at once on a tour of the famine stricken districts, has returned, after traveling through the most sorely smitten portions of the Bombay presidency, including Gujerat and Baroda. He makes the following statement regarding his observations:

"Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives scattering in all directions are stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day. At Godreira there were 3,000 deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad 2,500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhad was 90 per cent. The condition of the stricken simply beggars description. Air and water were impregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmedabad the death rate per house was 10 per cent. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse.

"The thermometer read 115 in the shade. Millions of flies hovered around the uncleansed dysentery patients. I visited the small-pox and cholera wards at Viragam. The patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair.

"I can fully verify the reports that vultures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws.

"The government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague and the cholera, the condition of Bombay presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the nineteenth century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks.

TROUBLE IN COSTA RICA.

Chicago, June 2.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans, La., says:

Startling news comes from Costa Rica. The correspondent of a New Orleans paper, writing from Port Limon, under date of May 26, sends news which may result in an international episode.

On the night of May 24, the postoffice box of United States Minister Merry, in the postoffice at San Jose, was broken open and the letters therein stolen.

The event caused a sensation. Minister Merry discovered that there were several important letters in the box, one of particular importance from Consul Davis, at Managua. The fact that this letter was among those stolen may furnish a clue to the thieves. Ever since the settlement of the trouble between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in which the United States officiated as mediator, there has, it is said, been considerable feeling against this country because of alleged favoritism toward Nicaragua.

Minister Merry has complained to the Costa Rican government. The authorities of that country disavow all responsibility for the crime, and have started an investigation to discover the thieves.

The United States representative at Greytown is now on his way to this country, and will probably bring the official report of the affair.

IMPORTANT FIND.

New York, June 1.—The Independent has received from Professor Rufus B. Richardson, director of the American School of Archaeology, Athens, under date of May 29, the following cable message:

"The American School of Archaeology at Athens has just made an important discovery at Corinth, the excavation of which site has been assigned to the American school. In excavating the Agora at a depth of 20 feet an ancient Greek fountain has been found with bronze lion head spouts in their original position. Besides this unique discovery much valuable sculpture has been found, and enough of the great propylaea has been laid open to make it possible to restore the topography of Corinth. The Greek government finds these discoveries so important that it will build a special museum for preserving the monuments that have been recovered."

Largest Balloon.

Berlin, June 1.—For the purpose of ascertaining how long a balloon will remain aloft, the largest airship ever constructed is now being built here. It will contain 9,000 cubic centimetres, and will carry 125 hundredweight. Aeronauts Herren Berson, Zekell and Koering, Mr. Alexander, an Englishman, and one other will ascend July 15, planning to remain aloft for weeks and to descend wherever finally carried. The balloon will be twice the size of Andree's.

Killing Yellow Fever Germs.

Berlin, May 30.—Dr. W. F. Arnold, the naval surgeon, has arrived from Paris, and is making interesting investigations and experiments in connection with the healing of wounds and the killing of yellow fever germs by the application of intense electric light.

Germany's Sugar Trust.

Magdeburg, Prussia, June 1.—As the German sugar trust starts operations today the refineries have withdrawn all their offers from the markets. There will be no further sales for 12 days, then the trust will fix the prices for home trade.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER ONLY

I suffered many years from the consequences of youthful indiscretions and violations of the laws of nature. I spent hundreds of dollars with various physicians without getting relieved. Finally, during a trip to the old country I consulted a well-known physician in London, and he gave me a medicine which cured me entirely. I let my friends learn of my good luck, and each of them who suffered tried these medicines and became cured. Then I was absolutely convinced that any sufferer could regain his health by the use of this wonderful remedy. The old doctor gave me the prescription, and well knowing that many people would be benefited by its use, I have concluded to offer the same to any of my countrymen who is in need of treatment. I have nothing to sell and do not want any money. I publish this notice only because I believe this information is valuable to sufferers. If in need of this, write to-day, enclosing postage for answer, and I will send this prescription sealed, in plain envelope. Charles Johnson, No. 2 Hohman St., Hammond, Ind.

HERE IS HEALTH FREE

These Four New Preparations comprise a complete treatment for nearly all the ills of life.

The ***Food-emulsion*** is needed by some, the ***Tonic*** by others, the ***Expectorant*** by others, the ***Jelly*** by others still, and ***all four***, or any ***three***, or ***two***, or any ***one***, may be used singly or in combination, according to the exigencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Slocum System is medicine reduced to an exact science by America's foremost specialist, and our readers are urged to take advantage of Dr. Slocum's generous offer. When writing the Doctor please mention the BLADE.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a **New** system of medicinal treatment for the **weak**, and those suffering from **wasting** diseases, or inflammatory conditions of the **nose, throat** and **lungs**.

The treatment is **free**. You have only to write to obtain it.

Its efficacy is explained as simply as possible below.

By the system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body can be supplied by the **FOUR** remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as **The Slocum System**.

Whatever your disease, **one** or **more** of these four medicines will be of benefit to you.

According to the exigencies of your case, fully explained in the treatise given **free** with the free medicine, you may take **one**, or any **two**, or **three** or **all four**, in combination.

A cure is **certain** if the simple directions are carefully followed.

The medicines are especially adapted for those who suffer from **weak lungs, coughs**, sore throat, catarrh, grip, consumption and other pulmonary troubles.

But they are also of wonderful efficacy in the building of **weak systems**, in purifying the blood, **making flesh**, and restoring to weak, sallow people rich and healthy constitutions and complexions.

Female troubles and the many ailments of delicate children are speedily relieved.

The basis of the entire system is a flesh-building, nerve and tissue-renewing **food**.

Every invalid and sick person needs **strength**. This food gives it.

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the **Food**, which they themselves need, and give away the other three preparations to their friends.

The second **article** is a **Tonic**. It is good for **weak**, thin, dyspeptic, **nervous people**. For those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

Thousands take only the Food and the Tonic.

The third preparation is a medicinal healing **Jelly**, in a patent collapsible tube. It cures catarrh. It heals all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membrane. It gives immediate relief. It is also a dainty application for sore lips, sunburn, rough skin, etc.

Perhaps a million people need this jelly without any of the other articles.

The fourth article is an **Expectorant** and Cough Cure. The only one that can positively be relied upon. Contains no dangerous drugs, and is absolutely safe for children. Goes to the very root of the trouble, and not merely alleviates, but **cures**.

The four together form a panoply of **strength** against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE OFFER.

To obtain these four **FREE** invaluable preparations, illustrated above, all you have to do is to write, mentioning the Blade, in which you read this article, to **DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine Street, New York**, giving your name and full address. The **free medicine** will then be sent you, in the hope that if it does you good you will recommend it to your friends.

THE DEMOCRATS DEFEATED IT

Resolution for an Anti-Trust Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, June 2.—The house of representatives yesterday after a lively debate extending over two days, defeated the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment empowering congress to regulate trusts. It requires a two-thirds vote under the constitution to adopt an amendment to the constitution. The vote stood, ayes, 154; nays, 131. The affirmative vote, therefore, was 38 short of the required two-thirds, 192. Five Democrats, Messrs. Campbell, of Montana; Naphen, of Massachusetts; Scudden, of New York; Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Thayer, of Massachusetts, and one silverite, Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, voted with the Republicans, and two Republicans, Mr. Loud, of California, and Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against it. These were the only breaks from party lines. The Populists voted solidly against the resolution. The debate preceding the vote had a strong political flavor throughout, and was at times very personal. The features were the closing speeches of Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, for the respective sides, and the short speech of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, against the resolution. Mr. McCall has distinguished himself before during this session in opposing the action of his colleagues on the Puerto Rican bill. His action yesterday was unheralded, and therefore, attracted the more attention.

Mr. Littlefield contrasted the records of the two parties on the trust question to show that such legislation as had been enacted against trusts had been placed upon the statute books under the auspices of the Repubican party. Republican promises, he said, were never outlawed. Democratic promises were never fulfilled. Like the promissory note of the insolvent debtor the oftener it was renewed the less chance there was of its ultimate payment. Amid much amusement he read a list of Democrats of the present house who voted to sidetrack the Sherman anti-trust law of 1891.

"Didn't every Democrat vote for it?" asked Mr. Gaines (Tenn.).

"Yes," replied Mr. Littlefield, "when you couldn't do anything else. You voted to sidetrack it, but you did not dare vote against it when squarely confronted with it."

"Such is the record of the Republican party in regard to legislation," said Mr. Littlefield, in conclusion, "and such is the record of the Republican party in enforcing its legislation; such, my friends, is the record of William Jennings Bryan in connection with anti-trust legislation, and such the record of William McKinley, soon to be candidate of the Republican party upon this proposed anti-trust legislation. (Applause on the Republican side.) We are ready to go to the people in November and submit it to the people for their consideration."

Mr. Littlefield produced a bill which was introduced in the House by Willian Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, when he was a member of that body, providing for the suspension of all duties on sugar imports. He showed that this measure was introduced at the behest of the sugar trust, which, under the Dingley (Republican) tariff, is compelled to pay a duty of 84.62 per cent on raw sugar. Bryan's bill was referred to the committee and never reported to the House, and nothing since has been heard of it until Mr. Littlefield resurrected it after much trouble and research.

The number of the bill is 9904. It shows beyond all peradventure that Mr. Bryan, when he was a member of Congress, was working hand in glove with the sugar trust and against the "common people" for whom he now pretends to have so much solicitude.

Mr. Littlefield's disclosure completely dumbfounded the Democrats. They sat in their seats mute, sullen and crestfallen. Not a man of them dared to rise in his seat to dispute the statement made by the gentleman from Maine. Mr. Littlefield also demonstrated that the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, enacted by the last Democratic Congress, contained a preferential duty for 4.42 per cent in favor of the sugar trust, while the Dingley tariff imposed a preferential duty of 6.88 per cent against the trust. The Democrats had no answer to make to this, either.

Mr. Littlefield tore the arguments of "Colonel" Bryan and the Democrats on the floor to shreds. He proved by the records that when the Democrats were in control of Congress and the government the judiciary committee, after a pretended investigation of the trust question, recommended that the remedy for the evil be left for the consideration of future congresses. He demonstrated the falsity and maliciousness of the statement of Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust and a Democrat, before the industrial commission last year, that "protection is the mother of trusts," by calling attention to the fact that in England, where they have unrestricted free trade and no tariff whatever, the aggregation of trust capitalization is vastly in excess of that in the United States. He told the Democrats that their promises to the people were like the promissory notes of an insolvent debtor—the oftener they were renewed the more apparent became their worthlessness. He showed that the Republican party had enacted the Sherman anti-trust law, and also the interstate commerce act, the only legislation on the Federal statute books designed to check unlawful combination of capital.

FINANCES FOR MAY.

Washington, June 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that during May, 1900, the receipts aggregated $45,166,053, and the expenditures $40,351,525, leaving a surplus for the month of $4,814,528.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs, $17,396,573, decrease as compared with May, 1899, $1,000,000; internal revenue, $23,861,326, increase $140,000; miscellaneous, $3,908,153, increase $1,200,000.

The expenditures are given as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $9,140,472, increase, $1,100,000; war, $8,636,636, decrease $1,600,000; navy, $5,149,621, increase $380,000; Indians, $886,885, decrease $23,000; pensions, $12,939,679, increase $800,000; interest, $3,598,229, decrease $714,000.

During the last eleven months of the fiscal year the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $63,335,000. One year ago there was a deficit for the eleven months of the fiscal year of $104,460,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, June 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1900, the debt less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,122,608,811, a decrease for the month of $2,193,274, which is accounted for by the redemption of bonds. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $1,026,482,990; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,181,880; debt bearing no interest, $390,727,480; total, $1,418,392,340.

This amount, however, does not include $729,584,170 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Reserve fund, gold coin and bullion, $150,000,000; trust funds, gold, silver and United States note, $729,584,179; general fund, $113,355,220; in national bank depositories to credit of United States treasurer, $105,226,525; to credit of disbursing officer, $6,095,892; total, $1,104,261,826, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $808,478,296, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of $295,783,529.

TO ABROGATE A TREATY.

Washington, June 4.—The senate convened at 10 o'clock to-day with no special order of business in view.

Senator Morgan, from the committee on inter-oceanic canals, to-day favorably reported the resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. As reported the resolution reads:

"That the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between Great Britain and the United States, which concluded on the 19th day of April, 1850, is abrogated."

In presenting the resolution Mr. Morgan made a written report traversing the grounds for the abrogation of the treaty in considerable detail.

He referred to the speeches on the same subject delivered by Mr. Beveridge (Ind.), Mr. Lodge (Mass.) and Mr. Spooner (Wis.), declaring they contained a strong basis and an evident desire to advance the policy of the administration rather than to arrive at a just and righteous solution of the problem presented. He declared that the speeches of the senators he had referred to each had contained eulogistic references to the President of the United States, references which he said, were sycophantic in character. Some of the speeches of the Republicans had been marred, in his opinion by "attacks" upon the late Democratic candidate for the Presidency (Mr. Bryan). It would be his effort not to make a political speech, although, he added, "my remarks may be tinged with my opposition to the Republican party." He was one of those who believed that American sovereignty attached to the Philippines, to the island of Luzon at least.

"By the laws of war," said he, "we occupied those islands. When we became masters of the island of Luzon, we became, practically, masters of all the islands."

The report was practically a plea for the house Nicaragua canal bill. In it Senator Morgan says that "If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stands in the way of the purpose of our government, it must give way to paramount law of the house bill if enacted into a statute of the United States." He admits, however, that it is a question whether it is an obstruction. The effect of the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation is discussed in detail and the conclusion drawn that "as to all that relates to the canal, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, if it is ratified, terminates and abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty," but, he says, if the senate should reject the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the startling question would be raised whether the senate in the exercise of its treaty making power can abdicate or paralyze its treaty-making power. "Can one-third of the senate by defeating the Hay-Pauncefote negotiation," he asked, "compel a majority of the senate to abstain from enacting the house bill because the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be thereby put into full effect as a bar to such action?" In conclusion the report says that "if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in force and if Great Britain so insists it is the clear duty of congress to declare that it is abrogated."

If the treaty is abrogated the conclusion is that the way is cleared for proposing to Nicaragua and Costa Rica such terms as may be appropriate for acquiring in those states whatever rights and powers they are at liberty to concede to enable the United States to construct and control the canal; and also to open the way for such a general declaration as to the neutrality of the canal as shall meet the approbation of the civilized powers.

If this resolution is rejected and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not ratified, "we will be left," says the report, "to the alternative we should now accept of declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty cannot stand as a perpetual barrier, if such is the pleasure of Great Britain, against the right of the United States to construct and own a ship canal in connection with Costa Rica and Nicaragua to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"The passage of the house bill now before the senate should be the first step in this indispensable movement; and the senate should not permit the conclusion it may reach on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is a minor consideration, to obstruct the will of the majority of this body in its action on the house bill."

DEWEY'S TRIP.

Washington, June 4.—Arrangements have been completed for Admiral Dewey's Ohio and Michigan trip. He will be absent from Washington for eight days. He will use the same special train that was tendered him for his western and southern trip last month. The party, which will consist of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and Lieutenant H. H. Caldwell, will leave Washington at 9 p. m. Tuesday for Columbus, O., which city will be reached at 1 p. m., June 6.

On June 8 the Hocking Valley and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern lines will take the admiral to Detroit, arriving at 1:45 p. m. On June 11, at 9 a. m., he will leave over the Pere Marquette railroad for Washington, arriving at 4 p. m., June 13.

RETURNED TO WRITERS.

Washington, June 1.—The postoffice department officials have not yet received information that an injunction has been served on the postmaster at Nevada, Mo., to restrain him from returning to the senders all mail addressed to Messrs. Weltmer & Kelly, who conduct an "absent method" cure establishment, and who recently were debarred from the mail.

The postmaster at Nevada has informed the postoffice department that he had returned the accumulated mail addressed to these persons. It is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 letters were returned to the writers.

THE INVINCIBLES.

Washington, June 4.—The appeals from the decision of the immigration officials at New York ordering the deportation of Fitzharris and Mullett, known as the Invincibles, reached Commissioner General Powderly to-day. A hearing has been granted to counsel for these men to take place to-morrow, after which it is probable that the law questions involved will be sent to the attorney general for an opinion. It is not likely that final action will be taken before the latter part of the week.

THE MONTANA CASE.

Washington, May 31.—The senate committee on privileges and elections has reached an agreement with the friends of Senator Clark, of Montana, to allow the senator's case to rest where it is, with the understanding that no further steps shall be taken to have either Mr. Clark's or Mr. Maginnis' credentials referred to the committee and that no further action shall be taken on the resolution of the committee concerning Senator Clark's original election.

Hawaii Free of Plague.

Washington, May 31.—The special agent of the United States at Honolulu reports to the department of State, under date of the 5h inst., that the Hawaiian authorities have declared the Hawaiian islands free from infection by the bubonic plague since the 30th ultimo, and that the quarantine of the islands was raised on the last-mentioned date.

Deserved Promotion.

Washington, May 30.—The President has nominated Brigadier General Elwell L. Otis to a major generalship.

Thomas H. Norton, of Ohio, has been appointed consul at Harput, Turkey.

MRS. SHERMAN DIED AT MIDNIGHT

Senator Sherman Beside Her When Summons of Death Came.

Mansfield, O., June 5.—Mrs. Sherman, the wife of the former secretary of state, died at about midnight at the family residence in this city. She did not at any moment recover from the third stroke of paralysis, received on Sunday, and her venerable husband has remained at her bedside almost constantly. He himself is in precarious health and it is feared that he will not long survive.

The Sherman family returned from Washington May 25 to spend the summer here in hopes that the change of climate and the restful manner of their life might be of benefit to both. While Mr. Sherman was sitting on the piazza of their home Sunday afternoon, chatting with visitors, Mrs. Sherman sustained the shock which caused her death.

Mrs. Sherman was Cecelia Stewart, only daughter of the late Judge James Stewart, of the early day lawyers of this county, and was born in Mansfield in 1827. Her mother died the following year. Her girlhood days were spent here and on August 30, 1846, she was married to John Sherman, then a rising young lawyer of this city. No children were born to them, but they adopted several daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, of Washington, was at her bedside.

Washington, June 5.—At the opening of to-day's session of the senate at 10 a. m. the chaplain in his invocation referred to the bereavement of former Senator John Sherman in the death of his wife. He spoke of her as "keeping her homebred virtues and showing to all the type of a divinely noble, Christian character."

PRESIDENT'S INVESTMENTS

Washington, June 2.—President McKinley, it is understood, is largely interested financially in a hotel which is to be built at Canton, O. The president, according to the report, is practically to be the owner of the hotel.

President McKinley is not the only one of the Republicans in high political position who became interested in hotels. It will be recalled that ex-Vice President Morton is the owner of one of the uptown hotels in this city.

President McKinley and his friends see a fine business opening at Canton. The town does not possess good hotel accommodations, although the business of the town seems to justify a big hotel.

The president's name has, of course, not been put forth in the proposed enterprise. The talk is that Mrs. Barber, the sister of Mrs. McKinley, is the principal person interested. Mrs. Barber has a small fund which she inherited from her brother, Mr. Saxton, but it is insufficient to carry out the enterprise. The president will, according to the story, furnish the bulk of the funds.

SALVADOR'S MINISTER.

Washington, June 2.—Rafael Zaldivar, the new minister to this country from Salvador, has arrived in Washington, and has been presented to Secretary Hay at the state department.

The minister's mission to this country is to strengthen the already strong ties between San Salvador and the United States and bring into closer relationship the sister republics.

Salvador will be represented in the congress of American republics to be held in the City of Mexico, and Minister Zaldivar believes that the results of this convention of American countries will be beneficial to a high degree.

Upon the subject of his recent visit to Mexico the new minister is very enthusiastic. He had not set foot in Mexico for fourteen years preceding this last visit, and the progress and advancement that has taken place in the interim he says is marvelous. He is particularly staunch admirer of President Diaz and enjoys his personal esteem and friendship. The Mexicans, he says, as one person, love and respect him, and people with any antagonistic tendencies whatever upon coming in contact with him are speedily converted into loyal admirers and supporters.

PRITCHARD RESOLUTION.

Washington, June 1.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day had under consideration Senator Pritchard's resolution declaring exclusion from the privilege of the franchise because of race to be unconstitutional. The committee decided to recommend the adoption of a substitute directing the committee to investigate whether such exclusion is antagonistic to the constitution. The substitute passed the committee by a party vote, and if it is agreed to by the Senate the investigation will be undertaken by the committee. The resolution is predicated upon conditions in North Carolina, but considerable interest is manifested in it by the senators from all the Southern states.

WOMEN DELEGATES.

Washington, May 31.—Two women have already been elected as alternates to the Philadelphia convention, one by the Utah and the other by the Idaho Republicans. This is not the first time women have been sent to a national convention, however, as is currently reported. The Democratic national convention of 1896 had at least one woman as a delegate. Mrs. J. B. West, who goes to the Philadelphia convention from Idaho, is the wife of the register of the land office in the city where he resides.

THE NEW MINT.

Washington, June 1.—Assistant Secretary Taylor has awarded the contract for the interior finish, heating and plumbing of the United States mint building at Philadelphia to Charles McCaul, of that city, for $476,000. He has also awarded to Rassmussen & Strehlow, of Omaha and Buffalo, the contract for erecting the United States government building at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo at $166,000.

SENSIBLE ORDER.

Washington, June 5.—The postmaster general has amended the postal regulations so as to permit the sender of a registered letter to recall it after it has been dispatched. Heretofore the rule has been that such a letter could not be recalled without the consent of the addressee.

May Coinage.

Washington, June 1.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the mints of the United States during May, 1900, to have been $11,569,063 as follows: Gold, $8,252,000; silver, $3,171,000; minor coins, $146,063.

SAVED FROM SNAKE BITE.

New York, June 2.—William Clover, of Elmwood avenue, Irvington, N. J., received many congratulations yesterday over his escape from death when he was bitten the day before by a copperhead snake. Mr. Clover said yesterday:

"I was digging roots in a swamp near Rahway when I felt a sudden sharp pain in the first finger of my left hand. I quickly pulled my hand from the weeds and a large copperhead snake was fastened to my finger. I shook off the snake and crushed its head under my foot.

"I was badly scared, but had sense enough to suck out the poison from the wound. I then boarded a car for Newark and Dr. B. A. Robinson lanced my finger and cut out what poison remained. I do not feel the least effect to-day from the poison."

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

OTIS SAYS THE WAR IS ENDED

On His Way to Washington to Report to the President.

San Francisco, June 5.—After five days in quarantine at Angel Island, Major-General E. S. Otis, who arrived last Wednesday from Manila, was allowed to land yesterday. Because of several cases of smallpox on board the transport Meade General Otis and all on board had to submit to vaccination. General Otis was brought over from Angel Island on a special steamer furnished by General Shafter, who went to meet the returning general, accompanied by Surgeon Major Arthur and Captain Wilson. The party was driven to Occidental hotel, where General Otis spent the afternoon receiving callers and preparing for his departure East.

It had been decided to receive General Otis here with full military honors, but for some reason this ceremony was omitted.

When seen by a reporter of the Associated Press General Otis, in response to a request that he make a statement of the situation in the Philippines, said that, while it would give him great pleasure to comply with the request, he was constrained to decline for the reason that such action, in his judgment, would be inconsistent with his duty as an officer in the army. Asked what would be the effect on the war if the report of Aguinaldo's death were true, General Otis said that the war was practically ended, that Aguinaldo's followers were deserting him fast, and those who now remain with him are generally of the lower class.

General Otis would not state whether he favored the retention of the islands by this country, and in response to such a query he merely said:

"We have got them now. What are we to do about it."

Regarding the number of troops and the condition of the soldiers General Otis said:

"There are 55,000 effective troops scattered among the islands now, engaged in the protection of the people from guerilla warfare, which is rampant in some sections. The general health of the troops is exceedingly good, the percentage of the sick for the month of April being but 10 per cent. The Americans can stand the climate better than the Filipinos, and especially during the rainy season did their health impress me. The men are becoming acclimated and though it may be necessary to send out relief troops at times, it will hardly be necessary to send soldiers very frequently."

General Otis said that his own health was excellent, that the ocean trip had done him a world of good.

General Otis left for Washington last night and will report to the President at once. He could not state when his report of the situation would be ready, but he would first make a verbal report to the authorities at Washington and later hand in an extended written report.

NEW SUGAR TRUST.

New York, June 2.—The organization of the National Sugar Refining Co., of New Jersey, was completed to-day in Jersey City. The new company is a combination of the National, Mollenhauer and Doscher companies. The stock is divided into $10,000,000 of common and $10,000,000 of preferred shares. The assets comprise all the plant of the three companies in the combination and several million dollars in cash.

The articles of incorporation will be filed immediately in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton. James H. Post, of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., who is to be the head of the new company, presided at the meeting. The following board of directors was elected: James H. Post, F. D. Mollenhauer, Claus Doscher, George Arbuckle, E. H. Holland, Herbert D. Cory and Henry F. Mollenhauer.

The following officers were elected: President, James H. Post; vice-president and treasurer, Frederick D. Mollenhauer; secretary, Herbert D. Cory.

It was announced that all the plants owned by the company will start up at once at their full capacity. It is stated that there is an understanding, although not definite compact, between the new concern and the American Sugar Refining Co., and that no rate war will result from the organization of the new company.

NERVOUS WOMEN.

New York, June 2.—An interesting paper on "The Nervousness of American Women" was read by Mrs. Almon Hensley to the members of the Hundred Year Club at a meeting at the Hotel Majestic a few evenings ago. Mrs. Hensley said in part.

"Nervousness is the American national disease. We pay the penalty for being the progressive and accumulating people that we are. The direct causes of the nervousness of American women are insufficient rest, insufficient air and exercise, overeating and unwise eating, fashions in dress, social ambitions, unhealthy literature and bad thinking.

"Women engaged in arduous labor need nine hours' sleep. They must learn to relax. The bicycle, though beneficial to many, has hidden dangers. The delicate woman is not strong enough for it.

"We hear too much about diet. We are becoming faddists. Let those things be scientifically demonstrated before we nail the banner of any particular diet reform to our flag staff. We all eat too much. Our women are resorting to narcotics and stimulants to keep themselves keyed up to the necessary pitch.

"Ignorance of parents in the training of young girls sows the seeds of nervous disorders. A nervous mother does more harm than an intemperate father. Her nervousness makes her discriminating and unjust, unduly fault finding and unduly indulgent.

"Teach the girl the sacred use of her body, and frankly and purely of the obligation of future motherhood."

BOERS AND BRYAN.

Chicago, June 1.—A special to the Record from Lincoln, Neb., says:

Governor Pointer has received a message from Washington stating that the Boer envoys would visit Lincoln on their Western trip. As soon as the expected arrival was made known a citizens committee set to work on arrangements for receiving the envoys. It is understood that the Boers are coming to Lincoln solely for the purpose of holding a personal interview with W. J. Bryan in regard to Boer national affairs. They wish to ascertain from Mr. Bryan what his actions would be as regards the national policy towards the burghers should he be elected president. Mr. Bryan refuses to discuss the expected visit and conference.

Boers Oppose Gen. Hunter.

London, June 5.—Beyond Lichtenburg the Boers are assembling to oppose General Hunter. Colonel Mahon affected a juncture wth Hunter on Thursday at Marbogo.

THE OREGON ELECTION RETURNS

At the Rate They Are Coming in Republicans Have a Majority.

Portland, Ore., June 5.—Incomplete returns from seventeen out of the thirty-three counties of the state give the following results of yesterday's election.

For justice of the supreme court, Wolverton, Republican, 10,756; Green, Fusion, 8,355. If this ratio is maintained, complete returns will give Wolverton 8,000 majority in the state.

For congressman, First district, Tongue, Republican, 8,582; Daly, Fusion, 7,107.

Congressman, Second district, Moody, Republican, 5,108; Smith, Fusion, 3,318.

These figures indicate that Moody, in the Second district, will have close to 6,000 plurality, and Tongue, in the First district, about 3,000 plurality, a gain of 1,000 over his vote in 1898.

The legislature is in doubt though at this time the returns are favorable to the Republicans, who have twelve hold-over senators. For mayor of Portland, the vote, as far as counted, shows the following result:

Rowe, Republican, 931; Story, Independent Republican, 836; Wells, Democrat, 710.

The city council will stand eight Republicans, two Democrats and one Independent Republican. Outside of the legislative ticket, which is in doubt, the Republicans elect their entire ticket in this county.

ABOUT GOV. TAYLOR.

Frankfort, Ky., June 5.—The probabilities are that no requisition will be made this week on the Indiana state authorities for extradition papers for the return of former Gov. Taylor to this state. Sheriff Ben Suter, who has been ill at Hot Springs, was expected to return here to-day, but it is stated at the sheriff's office that he will not arrive until the end of the week that the application for a requisition will be held till he returns.

Gen. Jos. H. Lewis, former chief justice of the court of appeals, announced to-day that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. Gov. Beckham and Judge James D. Black are also announced candidates. Gen. Lewis is the surviving commander of the famous Orphan Brigade and his followers expect him to receive the support of a majority of the ex-confederates.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

Havana, June 5.—Alexas E. Frye, superintendent of schools, announces that all preparations for the journey of the Cuban teachers to the United States are well forward. The teachers, by the order of General Wood, will be paid their salaries at the port of departure, a total of $96,000.

Almost exactly half of the entire number of teachers have applied to go, namely, 1,750. Only three hundred have been excused, as no more than 1,450 can be accommodated.

With reference to the question of teaching English in the schools, Mr. Frye says that all the children will want to learn it, and that, even if the subject is made voluntary, they will not elect not to be instructed in English.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago, June 5.—The building contractors addressed a formal communication to the Building Trades Council Monday stating that a representative committee will be appointed by the Contractors' Council, to meet representatives of the unions in an endeavor to reach a settlement of the labor war in Chicago. In the proposed meeting the Building Trades Council is to be accorded no recognition—a point on which the contractors have insisted from the beginning. Labor leaders say they do not object to this, and it is believed an amicable agreement will be reached and that the strike, which, for months has involved 50,000 union men in all branches of industry in this city will be called off.

THIEVES POISONED.

Montgomery, W. Va., May 30.—Twelve members of the Russ and Harmon Adkins families have been found dead in and about a cave surrounded by a lot of provisions and other goods stolen from contractors who are constructing a railroad through "The Wilderness," a thinly-settled portion of Point Creek. Buzzards seen by the hundreds circling about the spot led to the discovery.

The railroad is being built to reach a rich lumber and coal field. The contractors and men employed on the road have for some time been missing quantities of provisions. Some one in the employ of the company decided, after other methods of catching the thieves had failed, to bait a trap by poisoning a lot of provisions. One night last week these poisoned provisions were stolen, and the buzzards led to an investigation.

Searchers found the bodies of two women and five men lying very close together. In a cave near were found five more bodies and a quantity of the stolen foods. The victims of this thief-catching plot bore bad reputations.

SERVICE-IN-WAR CHEVRON.

Washington, June 5.—By direction of the secretary of war the regulations pertaining to the uniform of the army of the United States have been amended so as to provide that enlisted men shall be entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron, if they served in the regular or volunteer army of the United States, between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, and all who have served since the latter date in the Phillipine islands.

NEW CAPITOL DEDICATED.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 5.—The capitol of New Mexico was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies. This quaint old city was thronged with visitors; houses and streets were especially decorated. A grand military and civic pageant was reviewed from the capitol steps by Gov. Oterio. At 3 o'clock the governor's salute was fired, and the monster flag raised on the northern cupola.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 2.—Bradstreet's says: Readjustments of price quotations to meet the changed conditions of supply and demand are still the leading features of general trade. In volume the business doing is of a between seasons character, improvement in some lines being counterbalanced by increased dullness in other branches. That the basic conditions of the trade are in the main of a favorable nature, however, is proved by the continued good railroad earnings' returns which come to hand. The fact seems to be that the volume of business offered the transportation interests of the country continues considerably in excess of a year ago.

Crop reports are relatively most favorable as regards corn and oats. In the southwest wheat crop prospects are still maintained at a high average. In the northwest wheat has been helped by late rains, but owing to their late arrival it is not certain how much benefit will obtain there.

Pork products have sympathized with the downward tendency of values, aided thereby by increased receipts of hogs. Some further liquidation has been noted in cotton and the price has sunk to 9c.

In textiles the situation is rather depressed, although some improvement in re-orders for dry goods is noted at leading trading centers. Print cloths have been marked down by the Fall River committee, but this is merely a tardy recognition of hitherto known facts. Manufacturers of woolen goods, are out of the market for raw wool, and the outlook at present favors the lightweight woolen season opening at lower values.

The hand-to-mouth domestic demand for iron and steel continues, but the number of small orders received is taken to indicate that consumers are practically bare of stocks and any general shutdown for a month's time, such as is proposed, might lead to a scramble for supplies.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 135, as compared with 167 last week, 129 in this week a year ago, 178 in 1898, 182 in 1897 and 136 in 1896.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 21 as compared with 17 last week, and 18 in this week a year ago, 21 in 1898, 37 in 1897, and 29 in 1896.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

THE GROWING GRAIN.

Chicago, June 1.—If present conditions may be taken as a criterion of future conditions, the grain crops in Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Missouri, Northern Kansas and Northeastern Colorado this year will be good and heavy. Within the last few days the Burlington road has compiled more than 600 crop-condition reports prepared by correspondents and agents. This is a part of the compilation:

"NEBRASKA—Reports from fifty-eight counties, mostly in the central and southern portions of the state, through from east to west.

"Corn—The condition of the ground was by forty-seven reports said to have been excellent; by 188 to have been good; by seven to have been as usual, and by only thirty-nine to have been poor. The acreage there is a slight increase over 1899. The stand of corn about May 20 was said by four reports to be excellent; by 139 to be good; by a smaller number to be medium or ordinary and by only three to be poor.

"Winter wheat—The condition of this important crop, as it stands now in anticipation of the approaching harvest, is stated by eighty-three reports to be excellent; by 199 to be good; by sixteen to be fair; by only eight to be poor.

"Oats—Sowed about the usual time; twenty-seven reports call the prospect excellent; 169 say it is good, and ten think it is medium or average.

"Spring wheat—Thirty reports call the prospect excellent; 180 call it good, and seventeen say it is average.

"Rye—Eighteen reports say the prospect is excellent; 182 call it good; sixteen say it is medium or average, and seven say it is poor.

"Alfalfa—Seventy reports say there is an increase in area of 20 per cent; sixty-six say it remains about the same; only two reports indicate a decrease.

"IOWA—One hundred reports from thirty-two counties along the Burlington system, running generally from east to west through the state; sixty-seven say the condition of the ground at planting was good; twenty-six say it was excellent. The acreage of corn is estimated by forty-two reports to be average, 15 per cent greater than in 1899, and by forty-six it is said to be nearly the same. The stand thus early is said by five to be excellent; by fifty-one to be good; by six to be medium or average.

"Winter wheat—The condition of the wheat as it now stands is reported very much better than last year; eighteen reports say the prospect is excellent; twenty-five call it good; three say it is poor. Acreage of winter wheat in Iowa is said by five to be decreased 30 per cent, average, as compared with 1899; ten say there is a decrease of 10 per cent; twenty-six say acreage is about the same as last year.

"Oats—Twenty reports say the prospect is excellent; seventy-nine say it is good.

"Spring wheat—Two reports say the prospect is excellent; fifty-six call it good; one says it is poor.

"Rye—Four reports say the prospect is excellent; thirty-nine call it good.

"NORTHERN MISSOURI—Corn—Seventy-five counties in this section sent in sixty-four reports; of these fourteen say the condition of the ground when the corn was planted was excellent; fifty say it was good.

"Winter wheat—As to acreage sowed, seven reports say there was an increase of average 24 per cent; five say there was a decrease; thirty say the area planted was about the same as in 1899.

"Oats—Twelve reports say the prospect for this crop is excellent; forty-three say it is good; none consider it poor.

"Spring wheat—All reports that mention this crop say good to excellent.

"NORTHERN KANSAS—Corn—Eighteen reports from eight counties; as to acreage, ten reports say it is about the same as last year; four say there is an increase of average, 20 per cent; one says there is a decrease.

"Winter wheat—Eight reports say prospect is excellent; eight say it is good.

"Oats—Seventeen reports say the present prospect is good.

"Spring wheat—Eight reports say the present prospect is good; one says it is medium; one calls it poor.

"Rye—Eleven reports say the prospects are good; one says they are only medium."

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Future delivery wheat closed higher today, being affected probably by the reports of the short crop in this vicinity. The market was dull and narrow, the bulk of the trading being confined to July futures.

Crop reports were quite conflicting today. Europe generally reported backward conditions, with France improving, and the balance of the continental wheat area becoming worse.

Snow's report was regarded as bullish. He said: "Never in the history of wheat growing has the crop hinged so completely upon the uncertainties of Kansas harvest weather as this year. In the sections growing the wheat wanted in the speculative markets the crop is almost a failure. The promise in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois is for not over 42,100,000 vs. 96,000,000 last year, when the crop was regarded a failure and [illegible] in 1898. The crop this year tributary to markets east of the Mississippi river is smallest in modern times."

In another portion of the report he made the winter wheat yield 73,000,000 more than last year, and 38,000,000 more than 1898, but cut the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan yield down 33,000,000 less than last year.

Weather reports from the northwestern wheat belt showed but little rain to-day. The elevators that are sending out reports on the condition of wheat, and they are as a rule all of the same tone, "no damage yet, but there will be some unless we get rain."

London cables were ¼ lower on the opening and wheat cargoes were reported dull. Through this chanel came the reports of crop conditions on the continent. France was reported slightly improved, Germany and Austro-Hungary decidedly poorer; Roumania, good, and South Russia, less favorable.

Corn was in slightly better tone. Cash corn sold higher. The receipts were liberal, 7,900 bushels, and the shipments of 15,800 were light. Oats were dull and rye was dull but firm.

Old prime seed made the advance today instead of October. This grade sold 5 cents higher. Total sales were 1,000 bags, 400 of which was prime seed.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 39¾; July, 38¾; No. 3 mixed, 39¼; No. 4 mixed, 37*; No. 3 white, 40*; No. 4 white, 38¾; No. 3 yellow, 39.

Oats—Cash, 22*; July, 22¼; September, 22¾; No. 2 white, 26; No. 3 white, 26.

Rye—Cash, 58.

Clover seed—Old prime, $5.15; new prime, $4.85; October, $5.35.

At Chicago

Wheat at the opening to-day and during the entire morning, was dull, with prices most of the time at a shade below yesterday's close. July opened 1-16c lower at 66⅝@66⅞c, with some pressure to sell by yesterday's buyers and with very little demand.

The July price settled at 66⅜c, but later the market steadied in sympathy with the strength of corn and on a slight improvement in the local demand and with moderate buying by scalpers, July reacted to opening figures. There were no Liverpool cables but London was ¼d higher. Northwest receipts were 554 cars against 438 last week and 693 a year ago. Local receipts were 72 cars, 3 of contract grade.

Corn was strong with a good cash demand reported and moderate country offerings. Bull leaders gave the market support. There was considerable corn for sale around 38c. July opened a shade off at 37⅞@38c, sold to 37⅞c and advanced to 38⅛c. Receipts were 648 cars.

Oats were steady but dull, little being done either in the cash or speculative markets. Elevator people were moderate sellers. Receipts were 391 cars. July opened ⅛c lower at 21¼c, sold at 21½@21⅝c, and reacted to opening figures.

Provisions were quiet but firm. Yard prices for hogs were higher and a good shipping demand for meats was reported. July pork opened unchanged to 5c higher at $11.27½@11.42½, sold at $11.35, and steadied at $11.32½@11.35. July lard opened 2½@5 higher at $6.77½@6.80; sold at $6.75@6.77½, and reacted to opening figures. July ribs opened 5 higher at $6.70, and eased off to $6.65@6.71¼.

The following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Cash	73½	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾
June	73¾			73¾	73¾
July	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞
August	72⅝	72½	72⅝	72⅝	72⅞
September	72½	72⅞	72½	72⅞	72½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Wheat—					
Cash	66			66	
June	65⅞	66⅛	65¾	66⅛	66
July	66¼@½	67⅛	66⅝	67	66⅞
Corn—					
June	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅜	37¾
July	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38½	37⅞
August	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
Oats—					
June	21¼			21¼	31¼
July	21¼@⅜	21½	21¼	21½	21¼@⅜
August	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Wheat—					
September	73⅝@½	73⅞	73¼	73½	73⅝
July	72⅝@¾	72¾	72	72⅝	72⅛
Corn—					
September	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	43¾
July	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	43

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Wheat—					
September	68¾	68⅞	68⅜	68¾@⅞	68¼@⅜
July	67½	67¾	67⅜	67⅝@½	67¼@⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Wheat—					
September	65⅜	65⅝	65¼	65½@⅝	65⅝
July	64⅜	64⅞	64½	64⅞@⅞	64⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Wheat—					
September	67⅝	67⅞	67½	67⅞	67⅝
July	67⅛	67¾	66⅞	67¼	67⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	June 4 Close.
Pork—					
September	$11.37	$11.42	$11.37	$11.40	$11.32
July	11.30	11.35	11.27	11.32	11.27
Lard—					
September	6.75	6.77	6.75	6.75	6.70
July	6.77	6.80	6.75	6.77	6.72
Ribs—					
September	6.65	6.67	6.62	6.67	6.60
July	6.70	6.70	6.60	6.67	6.65

FINANCIAL.

New York, June 5.—Wall st.—High prices in London caused advances in the international stocks at the opening here and other stocks responded in sympathy. Gains were very small in nearly all cases and a small number of stocks showed slight losses. Sugar rose about a point. The volume of business was small and the market hesitated after the opening.

The tendency of prices was governed by the operations in a few leading stocks. When the opening rise in Sugar was lost the market reacted below yesterday's close, Metropolitan Street Railway losing 1 and Lackawanna 3 points. Business then became dull, but the market became steadier on a rally in Sugar, the dividend of which is expected to be declared today.

Purchases of Atchison preferred and Baltimore and Ohio were on a comparatively large scale, with resultant sharp gains. This elicited no response from the general list which fell away toward midday on a two-point break in Sugar on realizing on the announcement of 1½ per cent dividend. Western New York and Pennsylvania generals rose 2 per cent to 92. Otherwise bonds were dull and changes narrow.

Money on call nominally at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for day and at $4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 60@61c; bar silver, 60c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tob. Co.	93	93⅝	92½	92½
Am. Steel Wire	74½	75¾	74½	75¾
Am. Steel Wire com.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	118¼	118⅜	115	115½
Atchison	27	27⅛	26½	26⅞
Atchison pfd	72¾	74⅜	72⅝	73¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	80⅝	81½	80⅝	80¾
Brooklyn R. Trans.	70	70⅜	69	69
Burlington	129⅝	129⅝	128⅞	129¼
Con. Tob. Co.	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
Col. Fuel	36	36	35½	36
Ches. & Ohio	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	—
C. C. C. & St. L.	59⅞	60	59⅞	60
Federal Steel	34	34½	32⅞	33⅝
Fed. Steel, pfd	66⅝	67	66⅝	67
Glucose	49⅝	....	....	....
Hocking	38	....	....	....
Lous. & Nashville	80	80⅝	79⅞	79⅞
Leather	10⅜	10⅜	....	....
Manhattan	90⅜	90⅝	89⅜	89½
Missouri Pacific	55⅝	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝
Missouri K. & T.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
National Tube	44	....	....	....
Northern Pacific	60⅞	60¾	60	60¼
North. Pacific, pfd	75⅞	76	75⅛	75¾
New York Central	131	131¼	131	131
N. & W., com	35⅛	35⅛	35	35
Pennsylvania	130⅜	131¼	130¼	130¾
Pacific Mail	28¼	28⅜	28	28
People's Gas	99⅛	100	98⅞	98⅞
Reading, 1st pfd	57⅝	58⅛	57⅝	57¾
Rock Island	107½	108⅛	107	107½
Rep. S. & I. C.	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
So. Ry., pfd	54	55	54	54½
St. Paul	117⅝	117⅞	117	117⅜
South Pac.	34⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	72⅜	73⅝	72¼	72⅜
Union Pac.	55⅜	56	54⅞	55⅛
Union Pac. pfd	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛	74⅜
Wabash, pfd	21	21⅛	21	21⅛
Western Union	80⅛	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜
W. L. E.	26⅛	26⅜	25½	25½

Government Bonds.

New York, June 5. Government bonds steady.

registered	103¾
U. S. 2's, coupon	103¾
U. S. 2's, registered	100
U. S. 3's registered	109¼
U. S. 3's coupon	109⅝
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134½
U. S. 4's coupon	134½
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114½
U. S. 5's coupon	115½
U. S. 5's registered	113½
U. S. 5's coupon	113½

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., June 5.

The butter and egg market is steady and firm. Fruits are becoming more plentiful and cheaper. Wool is dull and lifeless.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 14@15c; fancy creamery, firsts, 21c; seconds, 18c.
Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.
Cheese—8c.
Eggs—10c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per crate, $1.75.
Onions—New Bermuda, $2.00 per crate. Egyptian onions (sack, 2 bu.), $3.00.
Southern, bu., $1.25.
Cucumbers—Per doz., 40c.
Potatoes—Per bu., 45c.
New Potatoes—Per bu., $1.25.
Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.
Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.
Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.75@2.50.
New Beets—Per doz., 40c.
Asparagus—Per lb., 6c.
New Spinach—Per bu., 30c.

New York Produce.

New York, June 5.—Butter—Receipts, 21,166 packages; market barely steady; creamery extras, 16½@20c; factory, 14½@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 12,042 packages; market strong; dead, large white, 9½@9¾c; dead grass tinge, 9@9¼c; large colored, 9¼@9¾c; small, white, 8¾@8¾c; small, colored, 8¾@8¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 17,850 packages; market firmer; western loss off, 12½@13c; western, at mark, 10½@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 3 15-16c; refined, strong; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.70; granulated, $5.60. Coffee, firm; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝c.

Late Dairy Markets.

Elgin, Ill., June 5.—There were no offerings of butter. Official market, firm at 19½c. Sales of the week, 14,000 tubs.

Utica, N. Y., June 5.—Sales yesterday, 1,560 boxes large colored at 9c, 2,200 at 9¼c, 1,060 at 9¼c, 610 at 9c; large white, 210 boxes at 9c, 630 at 9¼c; small colored, 400 boxes, and small white, 180 boxes, all at 8¾c. Two hundred boxes consigned. On curb 600 boxes large colored were sold at 9¼c.

Creamery butter, 20 packages at 19½c, 138 at 20c.

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., June 5.—(Bower & Dower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 30 cars; market opened strong to 10c higher than yesterday's average, selling in mixed loads with pigs, stags and roughs out at $5.25; pigs, $5.00@5.15; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.75; trade losing steady with receipts all sold.

Chicago, June 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; active, strong. Good to prime steers, $5.20@5.75; poor to medium, $4.00@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.10; cows, $3.10@4.70; heifers, $3.25@5.15; canners, $2.40@3.10; bulls, $3.10@4.50; calves, $5.00@7.00; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.15; Texas grass steers, $3.90@4.40; Texas bulls, $3.10@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 23,000; to-morrow, 33,000; left over, 1,849. Active, 5 to 10c higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.00@5.17½; good to choice, heavy, $5.10@5.20; rough, heavy, $4.95@5.15; light, $4.95@5.17½; bulk of sales, $5.12½@5.15.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 5.—(Elrick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—None; feeling firm. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market 5 to 10c higher; pigs, $5.20; Yorkers, $5.30; mediums, $5.30@5.35. Sheep—None; feeling strong at yesterday's prices.

Detroit, Mich., June 5.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, easy and lower at $3.50@4.40; milch cows, lower at $25@45; calves, higher at $4.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Market fairly active; prime lambs, $5.00@5.50; mixed, $4.00@5.00; culls, $2.50@3.00. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light runs; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.10@5.15; Yorkers, $5.05@5.10; pigs, $4.75@4.85; roughs, $3.75@4.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

COTTON.

New York, June 5.—The local market for cotton futures opened steady in tone with prices 1 to 5 points higher on moderately active general buying led by the foreign contingent and room shorts. The buying was founded chiefly on a better showing by Liverpool than anticipated, that market having opened 4 points higher. The advance did not hold, however, as supporting orders failed to come in while the news from the belt took a decidedly better turn.

The weather in the south was clear and good for the crop. Subsequent cables reflected a sharp reaction in Liverpool and later orders from abroad went to the short interest. It was seen moreover that New Orleans market was anything but improved. Prices were soon back to last night's level and before the close of the first hour had dropped off additionally under gradually increasing sales for both accounts. The wires brought in comparatively little new business.

Cotton futures opened steady. June, $8.42; July, $8.48; Aug., $8.25; Sept., [illegible]; Oct., $7.79; Nov., $7.64; Dec., $7.62; Jan., $7.65; Feb., $7.68; March, $7.70; April, [illegible].

WOOL MARKET.

New York, June 5.—The best authorities agree that there are 250,000,000 pounds less wool in the country than there was at this time a year ago. There is no one who does not admit that lowest prices have been touched abroad, and are advancing now in London. The consumers have purchased but little more than half as much wool since the first of January as they did during the same time last year. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers are lower than at any time during the last year, and yet the situation does not improve. Manufacturers seem to take but little interest in the market, and yet the next light-weight season is near at hand. The middle-men, however, know what the needs of the manufacturers are bound to be, and they are not to be frightened. They are going right ahead and paying 2 cents more for wool in the West than the Boston prices.

It is said the stocks in the hands of European manufacturers are low, and that they must soon become heavy buyers.

It has been the rule abroad that when prices have touched lowest mark during the May sales there has been a sharp reaction during the last half of the year.

There seems at the present time to be a decided shortage in merino wool, although a large amount was offered at the May sales and then withdrawn. Some estimates make the supply less now than at any time during the past 15 years.

The price of Ohio wool in the east is:

	Cents.		Cents.
XX, etc.	34@36	⅜ blood comb	[illegible]
X	30@32	¼ blood comb	[illegible]
Unmerc'table	25@26	Coarse comb	[illegible]
Fine unwashed	22@23	½ blood comb	[illegible]
Fin Delaine	34@35	⅜ blood comb	[illegible]
½ blood comb	32@33	¼ blood comb	[illegible]

Michigan and Wisconsin.

WASHED.

X and XX	[illegible]
Unmerchantable	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Coarse combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]

Missouri, Illinois and Iowa.

UNWASHED.

Fine	[illegible]
½ blood combing	[illegible]
⅜ blood combing	[illegible]
¼ blood combing	[illegible]
Con'on combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
½ blood clothing	[illegible]
¼ blood clothing	[illegible]
⅜ blood clothing	[illegible]
Coarse clothing	[illegible]

Indiana and Kentucky.

⅜ combing	[illegible]
¼ combing	[illegible]
Common combing	[illegible]
Braid combing	[illegible]
Medium short combing	[illegible]
⅜ clothing	[illegible]
¼ clothing	[illegible]
Low clothing	[illegible]
Georgia and Southern	[illegible]

Texas.

Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine med. spring, 6 to 8 m.	[illegible]
Medium spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Medium, fall	[illegible]

SCOURED BASIS.

Fine, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Medium, 12 months	[illegible]
Coarse, 12 months	[illegible]
Fine, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine, medium spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Medium, spring, 6 to 8 months	[illegible]
Fine and fine medium, fall	[illegible]
Medium, fall	[illegible]

Kansas and Nebraska.

Fine, choice	[illegible]
Fine medium, choice	[illegible]
Medium, choice	[illegible]
Quarter	[illegible]
Fine, average	[illegible]
Fine, medium average	[illegible]
Medium average	[illegible]
Quarter average	[illegible]

Dakota.

Fine, choice	[illegible]
Fine medium, choice	[illegible]
Medium, choice	[illegible]
Quarter	[illegible]
Fine, average	[illegible]
Medium, average	[illegible]
Fine medium, average	[illegible]
Quarter average	[illegible]

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, June 5.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound or mixed packages from [illegible] 3c lower.

Oil Markets.

Tiona	[illegible]
Scio	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Corning	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]
North Lima	[illegible]
South Lima	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]